FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

Tension prevails along the confrontation lines in the Al-Biqa' valley following clashes between Israeli and Syrian forces and the arrival of Israeli reinforcements, Beirut radio reported on 12 April. Earlier, a Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau statement carried by Tripoli radio warned of "large Zionist forces" mobilizing to attack Syria and stressed that Libya considers any aggression against Syria as aggression against itself. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told a visiting U.S. official that Israel has no intention of attacking the Syrians, who therefore have no reason to fear israel's intentions, Jerusalem radio reported.

Meanwhile, clashes continued across the contact lines in Beirut, and the western area came under renewed artillery fire from the eastern sector, according to Beirut radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused Progressive Socialist Party and Amal Movement gunmen of aggravating the security situation. Nevertheless, representatives of the opposing sides reached "agreement in principle" on a timetable for separating the forces in and around Beirut during a meeting of the Security Arrangements Committee, Beirut radio reported.

Beirut radio reported that President Amin al-Jumayyil has instructed the Lebanese mission to the United Nations to raise the question of southern Lebanon and protest the cutting of roads to the south by the Israelis. Al-Jumayyil also stipulated that his government does not recognize military organizations that are not "officially and legitimately established or appointed" and will henceforth have no dealings with them.

Iran-Iraq War

Velayati Talks in Japan — Iran cannot end the war without recovering its "lost rights," Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in a news conference in Tokyo, Tehran radio reported. Explaining the absence of direct talks, Velayati said Iraq does not respect international law and agreements and therefore Iran cannot rely on or consider valid any agreements concluded by the Iraqi Government. According to KYODO, Velayati informed Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that Iran would not blockade the Strait of Hormuz unless its crude exports were completely blocked. Velayati also conveyed assurances regarding the safety of Japanese personnel involved in the construction of the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex and told Abe that Iran would work for the earliest possible Majlis ratification of the 1983 accord on the project, KYODO revealed.

Iraqi-Jordanian Talks — Jordanian King Husayn held talks in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who reviewed developments in the war with Iran and stressed Iraq's ability to stand firm against Iranian "aggression," Amman radio reported.

Iran

Majlis candidates are engaged in "healthy and extensive" competition resulting in very few offenses, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi remarked in a report broadcast by Tehran radio. However, a statement issued by the head of the Council of Guardians Election Supervision Committee accused the newspapers *ETTELA'AT* and *KEYHAN* of a "clear violation" of the law when "a number" of ministers endorsed candidates, the radio reported. The statement added that legal action will be taken. Meanwhile, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in a message broadcast by Tehran radio, called for the "serious participation of all classes" as a "duty to religion." At the same time, he warned that if the people base their choice of representatives solely on "religious aspects," the Majlis may become "too weak" to overcome the country's problems.

Egypt

Military Maneuvers — The Armed Forces carried out maneuvers in the Suez area in which troops armed with U.S. weapons waged a "frontal battle" against units armed with Soviet-made weapons, MENA reported.

Mubarak's Brother — Sami Mubarak, brother of the president, is a candidate for the opposition New Wafd Party in the 27 May parliamentary elections, the London daily *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* disclosed.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba is "well" after his eye operation in a French clinic, AFP reported citing a Tunisian spokesman.

Afghanistan

The DRA has ordered the expulsion of the third secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Richard S. Vandiver, for activity contrary to accepted international and diplomatic norms, Kabul radio announced. The radio said the U.S. official was engaged in spying and collecting information hostile to the DRA.

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Khalil al-Wazir: 'Arafat To Visit USSR in 'Few Days'

JN121112 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 19

[Dispatch by Tawfiq 'Abid and Muhammad al-Majali]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that Jordan's stand, announced by His Majesty King Husayn against the U.S. course and blatant policy biased toward the Zionist enemy, expresses the Arab nation's bitterness over the increased U.S. support for the Zionist aggression against the Arab territories.

In an exclusive statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, Al-Wazir said that the Arab nation is following with concern the issue of moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, a matter which represents U.S. submission to the Israeli blackmail and a challenge to the Arab and Islamic feelings.

Abu Jihad added that the U.S. policy in the Middle East and toward the Arab causes will only change when the U.S. Administration feels there is a real Arab and Islamic stand that threatens its interests in the region. He said: Unless the Arabs and Muslims adopt a firm and solid stand toward the trend of the U.S. policy, there will be no change in the U.S. policy whether the Republicans or Democrats come to power.

Answering a question on the heroic fedayeen operation in Jerusalem, Khalil al-Wazir said: The occupied territory is the main arena of our people's dispute with the occupation. He added that all militant forces must be directed toward the occupied territory to exhaust the enemy by inflicting more losses on its ranks.

The deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces announced that during the next few weeks the occupied territory will witness more militant armed operations against the occupation which only understands the language of force.

On the Jordanian-Palestinians relations, Al-Wazir said that during the previous meetings, the foundation stones of these relations were laid. He noted that the joint efforts must be continued to complete the construction of these relations. He added that this will be accomplished during future meetings between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat — the dates of which have not yet been fixed.

Regarding the rumors that the Palestinian headquarters will be moved from Tunis, Khalil al-Wazir categorically denied them. He said: This headquarters continues to hold meetings normally. The Libyan threats will have no effect, because the Palestinian-Tunisian relations are strong, and they are based on frankness and concern to develop them in such a way that serves the Palestinian struggle and the Arab cause.

Answering a question on the Syrian-Palestinian relations, Abu Jihad said that no new contacts have been made recently with the Syrian leadership. He added that the stand of Fatah and the Palestinian revolution toward the relations with Syria is clear and established on two bases — the non-interference in internal affairs; and rejecting the policy of hegemony and tutelage over the Palestinian action as well as maintaining the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. He said: It is regrettable to say that the Syrian course has not changed; it is still reinforcing and entrenching divisions, and — with Libya — it continues the policy which aims at creating an alternative PLO.

Khalil al-Wazir announced that brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will visit Moscow within the next few days at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He noted that the Soviet-Palestinian relations are normal.

On the Zionist enemy's call-up exercise of the past 2 days, Khalil al-Wazir said this proves that this enemy does not for one moment stop its preparation and mobilization of forces and resources in order to launch a new aggression.

Al-Wazir said that the preparation and competition of the electoral campaign may encourage the Likud to carry out a military action to satisfy the conceit and emotions of the Zionist society. This may be a factor to win the next elections. What Begin did before the last elections when he attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor is evidence of this.

The Palestinian official called on the Arab countries to be more alert and cautious, to follow what is taking place inside the Zionist entity, not to abandon the military option in order to confront the Zionist aggression, and to continue the preparations for this confrontation.

AL-QABAS:'Arafat To Visit Jordan in 'Few Days'

GF111404 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Exclusive to *AL-QABAS*]

[Text] Cairo — Well-informed Palestinian sources stated here yesterday that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Jordanian capital during the next few days, to complete the discussions he has started with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn.

'Arafat Departs for Algiers Meetings

LD120636 Kuwait KUNA in English 1826 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, April 11 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left for Algeria on an unannounced visit for a possible meeting with Palestinian opposition leaders, according to reliable Palestinian sources here.

The sources told KUNA that a meeting between 'Arafat and secretaries general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), George Habash, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayif Hawatimah, will serve as a preliminary step toward achieving national unity between various Palestinian movements in preparation for the upcoming meeting of the Palestine National Council, parliament in exile, scheduled to sit in Algiers.

Algeria and South Yemen exerted incessant efforts to organize such a meeting. Meanwhile, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received a message from his South Yemeni counterpart 'Ali

Nasir Mohammed, widely believed to be in line with their joint efforts to organize such a meeting.

The message was conveyed by Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee at the Yemeni Socialist Party 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir.

Fatah's Khalaf Views Palestinian Unity, Problems

PM101231 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 Apr 84 pp 18-20

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, by Salih Qallab — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Following Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] to Cairo were rumors about a dispute within the Fatah Central Committee and about an imminent new split, led this time by Abu Iyad.

Answer: First I must point out here that these rumors are part of the smear campaign against the Palestinian resistance aimed at projecting it as a group of feuding gangs. Therefore, I stress there are no disputes inside the Central Committee. The matter concerns no more than certain attitudes by some of our brothers that need to be explained and clarified, particularly since it is felt that the course being pursued by these brothers is not consistent with national unity. So I would say that what some people are trying to describe as a dispute that could lead to a split is merely a precaution to prevent any mistakes or individual actions that could adversely affect our struggle in general and national unity in particular. I must point out here that some of our brothers in the command regard the question of Abu 'Ammar's visit to Cairo as an issue that has been finally settled, regarding it as a transient event on which we should not dwell for very long. I agree with those brothers on the need to understand that visit, and I would point out here that the Central Committee statement has contributed greatly to its understanding. But what I fear is that we will continue to follow the previous course, which harms our movement and revolution. I am saying this out of the desire to maintain the unity of the Fatah movement and of its Central Committee. Those who are trying to foist their personal beliefs on our movement must realize that what they are doing will tend to split and undermine our movement.

Question: But some people see Abu al-Lutf's [Faruq Qaddumi] visit to Damascus without the Fatah Central Committee's knowledge as yet another step that could lead to a split.

Answer: There is no decision banning Abu al-Lutf from visiting Damascus. After the Tripoli incident Abu al-Lutf left Damascus and remained outside together with his brothers, without any decision made that he should or should not visit Damascus. So the attempt to lend Abu al-Lutf's visit more importance than it actually has is an attempt to create a dispute over this visit. I must point out in this regard that our attitude at this stage needs further clarification. I believe that some people want our attitudes to remain ambiguous and unclear, with the aim of destroying the Fatah movement after all the previous attempts to destroy it have failed. Speaking more frankly, I would say that there is a dissident trend within our movement whose proponents are trying to impress on us that we have no other choice than the United States. In order to counter this trend we have no alternative but to back to the origins of our revolution and adhere strongly to all the programs which our PNC has endorsed.

Question: As you are talking frankly, we would like you to tell us whether or not there are contacts with the Americans.

Question: By God, I do not know if there are contacts or not. But certainly some of the Palestinians living in the United States are trying to build bridges between the resistance and the U.S. Administration. These people are presenting the Reagan plan and the autonomy project as the best thing obtainable.

Question: We have heard that Abu 'Ammar received reports from some Palestinians in the United States saying there are no U.S. solutions during the coming 2 years.

Answer: This is true. It goes to show that the United States is the principal enemy of our people and has nothing to offer them except conspiracies which it carries out through its men who contact the resistance under various names and placards. The war in Beirut and later in Tripoli has uncovered the truth about these contacts.

Question: Putting what is going on in the Palestinian arena aside, do you not see changes in Egypt that should prompt you to take steps toward Cairo without fear so as to encourage these changes and respond to them? What I mean is that you should not remain on the sidelines and be content with only applauding Husni Mubarak if he takes steps contrary to Camp David.

Answer: I admit that Husni Mubarak is not As-Sadat. I admit there are positive changes in Egypt that makes it incumbent upon us to deal with it directly. But how? Will I go alone to Cairo without consulting my brothers and comrades in the revolution, or shall I go to Cairo with the Palestinian revolution and the majority of its factions? I said at the recent PNC that I am for any steps the Egyptian regime will take against Camp David although it may go on saying that it will continue to be committed to its agreements. We are not averse to meeting Egypt, but what I insist upon is that our move toward Cairo be in accordance with a unanimous decision after consultations with our partners in the Palestinian arena and in accordance with consultations with some of our brothers who always side with us. We should also consult with all our brothers who signed the Baghdad resolutions because we were the ones behind those resolutions.

Question: Some time ago we heard there is an attempt to create an axis consisting of the PLO, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq against the other axis which consists of Syria and other Arab countries. Is there such an attempt?

Answer: First of all, we have not sought to create an Arab axis against the Syrian axis. I am against the policy of an axis in the Arab arena because Palestine is in need of all the Arab efforts and because we might be the only ones among the Arabs who will pay dearly with the blood of our people as a result of such a policy. It is in the interest of the Palestinian problem that we should remain with all the Arabs and all the Arabs should remain with

us. This is a sacred cause and should remain the number one Arab cause.

Question: But the PLO's relations with the majority of the Arab countries are not good.

Answer: The reason could be that some of the Arabs distance themselves from the Palestinian problem because of its difficulties and of the problems it causes them. Some of the Arabs even create disputes with the Palestinian revolution to relieve themselves of the burden of the Palestinian problem.

Question: Is it true that some of the Arab quarters proposed to you personally to replace Abu 'Ammar as the PLO chairman?

Answer: We have touched upon this matter before. Certainly no Arab official would hear the answer he expects in case he makes such a proposal to any of Fatah leaders. Some of the Arab quarters have indirectly hinted at such a proposal but they have been faced with absolute rejection. Our stand in the Fatah movement is firm and clear in this regard; we have long ago resolved this matter and under no circumstances will we allow anyone, whoever he may be, to interfere in matters sacrosanct to us in the Fatah Central Committee. There are differences in views inside Fatah command, but this is one thing; talk of us replacing one another is a different thing. As you know, I have strongly attacked those who tried to cast doubts on Abu 'Ammar's patriotism although I was against his visit to Cairo.

Question: We heard that an invitation was extended to you to visit Syria. Are there any contacts between you personally and Damascus?

Answer: The Fatah movement's Central Committee has decided to adopt a positive attitude to any contact with Syria, with the aim of improving relations with it but without throwing ourselves into its lap or making concessions on basic issues. There are contacts between us and the Syrians, although indirectly. We are not against such contacts provided they are carried out in the proper manner. We are prepared to combine our decision with that of Syria if it agrees to combine its decision with ours. We are not dissidents and we cannot accept what Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] accepts. We adhere to our independent decision toward any Arab or international party, and not just toward Syria. We fully realize the importance of the Syrian role and appreciate its role in the Palestinian problem. For this reason we seek to maintain good relations with Syria all the time, but on the basis I have just described.

Question: After all that has happened, do you see any hope of mending the relations between you and Syria?

Answer: What happened between us and Jordan was more than what has happened between us and Syria, yet our relations with Jordan are well and good.

Question: What role are the Soviets playing in mending relations between you and Syria, particularly after Geydar Aliyev's visit?

Answer: The Soviets made exhaustive efforts to prevent what happened between us and Syria and to mend Palestinian-Syrian relations when matters went as far as they did. The Soviet delegation headed by Aliyev which visited Damascus recently made great efforts in this regard. Serious efforts are now being made to arrange a direct meeting between us and the Syrians to solve outstanding problems between us. But we must not be very optimistic, in any event, because Syria is still closing the doors before such meetings. There is much speculation on this matter, but we must be cautious and not believe all that we hear.

Question: Certain quarters mentioned a limited return to Beirut by the Palestinians. How big is the Palestinian and particularly the Fatah presence in West Beirut since the recent developments?

Answer: In all frankness I assure you that Fatah has not returned to Beirut, not even in the person of one single member from outside. But we do in fact have an organization inside the camps and among the Palestinians and the Lebanese in West Beirut and elsewhere. This organization remained cohesive despite the terrible events that followed the resistance's departure from Beirut. Now, following the recent development, this organization began acting within some of the Lebanese nationalist forces and in cooperation and coordination with them. But this action is not taking the same form as before, and we do not want it to assume such a form, because our duty makes it incumbent on us to leave to the Lebanese the honor of defending their national interests, while remaining ready to give any support they wish us to give. I do not think that they need any military support. I also believe that a direct and visible Palestinian presence will have adverse effects.

Question: Are there any contacts with the leadership of the forces you referred to, particularly the Amal Movement or the Al-Murabitum?

Answer: We have no security contacts with the Murabitun. as for Amal, we have contacts with it but not on a regular basis, because of the present conditions and the political situation in the area. That deals with Amal and the Murabitun. As for Walid Junblatt, contacts with him stopped long ago, particularly because he stood against the legitimate Palestinian leadership and supported the dissident group fighting against Palestinian national unity.

Question: There has been much talk about convening the PNC. Have you agreed on a date for holding the next PNC session?

Answer: Before the PNC is convened, the internal Palestinian situation must be rectified, particularly with regard to relations between the Fatah movement and the DFLP and PFLP. Rectifying this situation is of the utmost importance, particularly since certain quarters in these two organizations are resorting to unacceptable methods such as trying to give us lessons in patriotism and leveling accusations against us in order to please certain well-known Arab quarters. But in the final analysis, and to maintain the unity of the Palestinian stand, we must continue to try to rectify the internal Palestinian situation, and the PNC must be convened with the majority of the Palestinian political sides attending. We have no veto power to prevent any political

organization attending the meeting, including the [PFLP-GC leader] Ahmad Jibril group which shelled the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon. But quite frankly I would say that we will try to forge new alliances through the PNC based on the extent of adherence to independent Palestinian decisionmaking.But I would point out here that, in the event that the others continue to adhere to their intransigent stand, we will still convene the PNC regardless of what may happen, because our situation can no longer tolerate the suspension of Palestinian legitimacy.

Question: Recently you had contacts with the PFLP and the DFLP. How far did you succeed in this regard?

Answer: I can say that what we have achieved allows us to be optimistic about convening the PNC shortly. But this does not mean that we have ironed out all the problems facing us The Fatah movement submitted a working paper which constitutes an agenda for dialogue within the Palestinian arena, with the aim of coming out with a political statement defining the nature of the Palestinian political movement in the coming stage and specifying the function of the Palestinian leadership — a leadership free from the mentality of hegemony and autocracy.

DFLP Official on Fatah Unity, Algiers Meeting

JN111041 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Apr 84 p 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A "four-party Palestinian alliance" which includes four Palestinian left-wing organisations, has no preconditions for reconciliation talks with Fatah, the mainstream commando group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and is still committed to a reconciliation meeting which is supposed to take place in Algiers on April 20, a senior PLO official said Tuesday.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, a member of the Central Committee of the Syrian-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Nayif Hawatimah, told the *JORDAN TIMES* in a phone interview Tuesday: "The four-party alliance has no preconditions for reconciliation talks with Fatah and is committed to the meeting on April 20 in Algiers."

The alliance includes the DFLP, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Differences between the four organisations and Fatah surfaced after PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo last December. Reports last week, however, indicated that South Yemen is arranging for a reconciliation meeting to take place in Algiers on April 20.

Mr 'Abd Rabbuh, who is also a PLO Executive Committee member, said a South Yemeni envoy who is currently visiting Damascus has informed the four-party alliance of a Fatah proposal to advance the date of the meeting "but we could not accept the Fatah proposal solely because we had prior engagements." He added that the four organisations are committed to hold the meeting on April 20.

Earlier this week Deputy Commander of PLO Forces Khalil al-Wazir, who is also a Fatah Central Committee member, told the *JORDAN TIMES* that Fatah has sent a message in early April to the other organisations that if a meeting to reach an agreement to hold the Palestine National Council (PNC) does not take place in two weeks, it will call on a popular Palestinian conference to elect substitute PNC members to replace those who do not attend.

Mr 'Abd Rabbuh, however, expressed the view that "such a conference will not take place."

Meanwhile, PLO officials in Amman told the *JORDAN TIMES* that Fatah has already prepared lists of Palestinian personalities who will be invited to the popular conference, which, if held, would convene in Algeria.

The DFLP official dismissed the information as "provocative statements aimed at pressuring the four organisations."

The DFLP official also said that the Yemeni envoy, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, is in Damascus "to hold talks with Syrian officials and not to mediate among Palestinian factions."

"The only message we have received was the Fatah proposal to advance the date of the meeting," Mr 'Abd Rabbuh said. "We have not been informed of any Fatah decision to call on a popular conference except for Mr al-Wazir's statement, to the *JORDAN TIMES*." he said.

"We are sorry to hear statements that imply a possible exclusion of the four Palestinian organisations from the PNC" he said.

Mr al-Wazir had explained to the *JORDAN TIMES* that the Fatah decision to call on a popular conference emanated from its belief that delaying the PNC meeting "is against interests of the Palestinian revolution."

Mr 'Abd Rabbuh, however, said that "one week will not make any difference."

The last two weeks have witnessed intensive Palestinian meetings in Aden, South Yemen, during which the four organisations studied and were reported to have rejected a 22 point-memorandum submitted by the Fatah Central Committee.

But Mr 'Abd Rabbuh said Tuesday that the four organisations have not declared an official rejection of the memorandum although "they have reservations on some of its points."

"We have our own reservations on the memorandum but we are ready to hear Fatah interpretation of it," he added.

Following the Aden meeting the four organisations produced a "statement of principle" and a "working plan" which was handed over to a Fatah Central Committee delegation who conferred with South Yemeni officials last week.

Mr al-Wazir, who headed the delegation, has already said that Fatah rejects certain points in the "working plan" concerning the four organisations' rejection of a Jordanian-PLO statement to continue the ongoing dialogue on joint political moves, a political condemnation of Mr 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and the reinstatement of Egypt's membership to the Organisation of Islamic Conference [ICO] and the inclusion in the PLO Executive Committee of Palestinian factions that supported Syrian-backed Fatah rebels against Mr 'Arafat's leadership last year in Tripoli.

According to Mr 'Abd Rabbuh, however, the points of the working paper do not constitute conditions for a dialogue with Fatah. "We are committed to the working plan because it is based on PNC resolutions," he said. "However, it does not constitute conditions for reconciliation talks with Fatah," he added.

"The PNC resolutions are the only arbitrator between us and Fatah," Mr 'Abd Rabbuh asserted.

Commenting on a Fatah decision to expel the pro-Syrian As-Sa'iqa and the PFLP-General Command which supported the Fatah rebels last year from the PLO, he said: "We are also going to make a dialogue with these organisations in the light of the working paper."

Mr 'Abd Rabbuh said the four-party alliance's determination to hold a dialogue with all of the PLO factions "stems from our concern to preserve the PLO unity."

Asked whether the organisations, particularly the PFLP, have retracted from their demand for Mr 'Arafat's resignation from his functions as the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, he replied: "Our position on Mr 'Arafat is as was stated in the working paper."

According to the working paper, the four organisations stated that: "Mr 'Arafat has ceased to be a common factor that unifies all the Palestinian factions."

AL-QABAS Says PLO To Issue Palestinian Passport

GF111410 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Exclusive to *AL-QABAS*]

[Text] Cairo — A well-informed Palestinian source stated here yesterday that a special Palestinian passport will be issued for Palestinians.

The source indicated that the PLO will submit a request to the United Nations regarding this matter since many countries and international organizations recognize the PLO and have established relations with it.

The Arab League Council has adopted a decision on this issue.

Voice of PLO Reports Clashes in S. Lebanon

JN111814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men engaged in clashes with the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in southern Lebanon last night. Machine guns and artillery shells were used in this battle which continued all night. Several Zionist soldiers and agent militiamen were killed or wounded.

Reports from southern Lebanon said that the occupation forces and the agent militias are still besieging the battle area in the 'Ayn al-Hilwah camp and the construction area in occupied southern Lebanon. The Zionist forces are imposing a military siege on the camp and its surroundings so reports will not leak out on the size of the battle and the human and material losses inflicted on the Zionist occupation forces.

BAHRAIN

Gulf Air Maneuvers Conclude in Manama 12 Apr

GF121130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 12 Apr (WAKH) — The joint air mobilization exercises in which Air Force units from Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain took part concluded in Manama today.

An official source at the General Command of the Bahrain Defense Force said these exercises are within the framework of the joint military exercises which are held among the GCC armies. The exercises have achieved good results which reflect the spirit of brotherhood linking the GCC countries and embodies the efficiency and high performance the GCC armed forces have reached, the source said.

KUWAIT

Talks Begin With PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian

LD111222 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1136 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Apr (KUNA) — Official talks were held at noon today at the Foreign Ministry between Kuwait and the PRC. The Kuwaiti side at these talks was led by the minister of state for the Cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, and the Chinese side by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Rashid ar-Rashid; the director of the minister's office, Sulayman ash-Shahin; and Kuwaiti ambassador in Beijing 'Abd al-Hadi al-Mahmid; on the Chinese side by PRC ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fuchang, and some members of the delegation accompanying the minister.

Following the talks the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry told journalists that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and particularly concentrated on the fields of investment cooperation and the activities of the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development and its participation in Chinese projects and on the possibilities of investment and their future development.

Ar-Rashid added that in the course of these talks the Chinese side explained the situation in Southeast Asia in general and the future of the colony of Hong Kong in particular. He added that the Kuwaiti side spoke in detail about Arab issues, especially the question of the Middle East, the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon; there is complete agreement that the cause of the problem in the Middle East is the expansionist Israeli aggression against the Arab nation, which is supported by foreign powers, and that there can be no solution to the problems of the region except by compelling Israel to stop its expansionist aggressive practices. He said that the two sides reaffirmed the necessity for the states concerned to find a solution which returns to the Palestinians their legitimate rights and provides for the region's stability through Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon.

The under secretary of the Foreign Ministry said that the talks also dealt with the question of the Iraq-Iran war, where both sides agreed on the necessity of halting this destructive and futile war, and that the only losers in this war are the people of the region and their friends. Ar-Rashid described the meetings and talks with the Chinese minister as being good, clear, and frank, and added that they were characterized by a spirit of friendship and responsibility. The Chinese minister is to hold a press conference at the Kuwait Hilton at 1100 tomorrow morning.

Residency Offenders To Get Temporary Amnesty Offer

GF101630 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned that the Interior Ministry will soon issue a decision offering a 6-month amnesty to all offenders of the residency laws in the country to allow them to correct their positions legally, and that after that time, legal procedures will instituted against every offender. This amnesty benefits all residents who had obtained residency according to Article 20 (servants), Article 22 (dependents), Article 23 (students who have ended their general secondary education), and Article 19 (laborers and workers) of the residency law.

Arab Solidarity Calls Still Slogan, Not Reality

GF112004 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Always Losers"]

[Text] In the age of Arab weakness, we do not find it strange that many people attack the Arabs and seize this opportunity to take all they can by force and blackmail. This situation seems normal, although it arouses regret and pain, especially as the Arab side is the loser at the end of the day.

Iran insists on continuing the war against Iraq; Turkey tries to appropriate Syrian water; and Israel prepares to strike Syria to disable it militarily. All that would not have happened, and at the same time, had the relations between Syria and Iraq been better than they are now and had a general Arab solidarity been actually established and not been just a slogan reiterated by all and not adhered to by any in practice.

If it is the right of the two sister nations of Iraq and Syria to ask the rest of the Arab countries to support them in difficult times, then it the right of the Arabs to ask them to work toward ending their differences as an inevitable step to preparing a suitable atmosphere for the fulfillment of Arab solidarity and hence to stand against and confront all the ambitions that aim at harming the dignity of the Arab nation, its rights, and its waters.

We do not have any objections to Syria requesting her Arab sister states to ban loans to Turkey. We are on Syria's side first if it is in dispute with a non-Arab side, and there are no two ways about that, whether the confrontation is a military one against our common enemy Israel or one over water with Turkey. It is also within the right of the Arabs to call on Syria to stop supporting any non-Arab side that tries to infringe on the sovereignty of a sister Arab state.

Doubtless, no two people can differ on the principle of this issue, especially since the tragic circumstances we live under in all the Arab world make us adhere to the national principles before we deal with the details.

This is the root of the problem from which all the ancillary problems stem. Naturally, remedying the root of the problem is much more preferable to being occupied with the secondary issues and the futile dispersion of effort and capabilities.

SAUDI ARABIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Tanzania

LD111152 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1122 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Apr (SPA) — The Kingdom and Tanzania have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level. The text of the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry in this connection follows:

Out of their desire to consolidate friendship between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Tanzania, the governments of both countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level.

National Guard Divisions Complete Training

GF111930 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The 3d and 21st divisions of the National Guard in the eastern region celebrated today the completion of annual shooting training under the tutelage of Prince Khalid ibn 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chief of the National Guard in the eastern region.

Following a tour of the camps of the two divisions, during which he investigated the projects and installations set up there, the deputy chief of the National Guard in the eastern region expressed joy over the level that the two divisions have reached in scientific work and training. He lauded the constructive efforts of King Fahd ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz and the crown prince in supporting the National Guard.

Bush Remarks on Maintaining Israel's Superiority Hit

LD102214 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has said that President Reagan's administration is committed to maintaining the Israeli qualitative military superiority in the Middle East.

To repeat that the U.S. Administration is committed to the continuing military superiority of the Israeli enemy over the region's countries is nothing new. When the U.S. vice president says this within the scope of his election campaign in order to win over American Jews' support to his nomination to the Presidency [as heard], such a statement is within the purposes of personal gain in view of the fact that the race for presidential nomination seems at its most intense among the parties now striving for it. Hence the nominees' discussion of their ideas regarding U.S. foreign policy in the event of one of them winning will not of course go beyond — and in accordance with the constituent element of the election equation — the circle of self-interest through which any candidate to the post of the U.S. President would endeavor to achieve success over his rivals.

The American people are now fully preoccupied with the presidential election campaign, a campaign in which numerous bargains are thrown in by the candidates, foremost of which is attempts by the majority of nominees to please the Zionist lobby in the United States, because — and this is a fact — it has its influence in the process of tipping the balance.

In this event it would be possible to accept the U.S. vice president's statement that President Reagan's administration is committed to maintaining the qualitative military superiority of Israel over the region's countries as an attempt to attain gains that would serve the man's purposes for reaching the presidential post. In such a case he has not established a precedent but has followed a program dictated by the nature of a person's attempt to reach his goal. However, the method of achieving this goal might differ from one person to another, but despite this the goal will remain the same, that is, to serve personal purposes. Thus, what Mr Bush said was nothing new, nor was it a matter that could change the nature of events in a region where ignoring what is right and just in dealing with this issue has remained the prevailing element in the thinking of those dealing with this issue from outside.

King Hassan Efforts To Prevent Embassy Move Lauded

LD121022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Apr (SPA) — In their editorials the papers deal with a number of current Arab issues, at the forefront of which is the enemy's attempt to transfer the U.S. Embassy to occupied Jerusalem. *AL-JAZIRAH* called for efforts at various levels to abort the attempts being made by the Zionist lobby in Washington to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. The paper urged that the vital interests of the West and East in the Arab states and the Islamic countries be used in order to make both West and East realize that as far as they are concerned Israel does not represent any political, economic, or military interest and that their bias toward Israel damages their vital and long-standing interests with the Arab and Islamic states, and may even lead to the loss of such interests. The paper supported the idea of sending a delegation representing the Jerusalem Committee under the leadership of King Hassan of Morocco urgently to Washington to address the U.S. President and Congress and to explain the dimensions and seriousness of transferring the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem and the threat that such a transfer constitutes to the vast U.S. interests in the Arab and Islamic states.

UAE

YAR Chief of Staff al-Bashiri Departs Abu Dhabi

GF111448 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Apr (WAKH) — Lieutenant Colonel Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the YAR Armed Forces, and his accompanying delegation, left Abu Dhabi for San'a' after a 4-day visit.

Prior to his departure, the Yemeni chief of staff stated that his visit to the country was fruitful and positive, especially his meetings with the brothers in arms in the country and his visit to the various units of the Armed Forces, where the delegation was acquainted with the prospects of development, modernization, and combat efficiency of the Armed Forces of the UAE.

He said that the visit achieved an important step in familiarizing and exchanging experiences, thus confirming the deep fraternal bonds between the peoples of the two countries.

In conclusion, he said that there will be similar visits in the future made by junior as well as senior officers so as to benefit from experiences and utilize the common resources for the sake of the common goal and destiny.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General Receives Egypt's Al-Khuli

GF111420 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat, Brother Lutfi al-Khuli, member of the secretariat of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party.

During the meeting, the current developments in the Arab arena and the means of strengthening the struggle of the Arab nationalist and progressive forces in confronting the imperialist and Zionist challenges, which threaten the Arab national liberation movement, were discussed.

The brother secretary general saluted the Egyptian people's struggle and their stance toward the pan-Arab and liberation issues of our Arab peoples. He expressed his pride for the historic struggle relations which link our people with the fraternal Egyptian people and which are baptized by blood in the course of struggle against imperialism and reactionarism.

On his part, Brother al-Khuli praised the revolutionary successes which the PDRY has achieved under the YSP's leadership. He expressed the appreciation of the Egyptian nationalist movement for our country's principled stance toward the Arab people's fateful issues.

YAR

Chief of Staff al-Bashiri Returns to San'a'

GF111950 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the YAR Armed Forces and member of the Standing Committee, and his accompanying delegation arrived in San'a' today after a 4-day visit to the UAE.

During the visit, he conveyed a message from Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, he said that he is carrying a reply message to the brother president and secretary general of the General People's Congress. He added that his visit was successful in strengthening relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Mubarak's Brother Joins Opposition Party

PM111350 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Apr p 1

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Cairo bureau report: "Egyptian Election Surprise: Mubarak's Brother Joins Al-Wafd List in Al-Minufiyad Province"]

[Excerpt] In the biggest political surprise to emerge during the current preparations for the Egyptian parliamentary elections scheduled to take place on 27 May, the New Al-Wafd Party decided to nominate Sami Mubarak, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's elder brother who recently joined the Al-Wafd Party, to lead its electoral list in Al-Minufiyah Province.

This nomination, which has placed Sami Mubarak among the candidates of the, the biggest party opposing the ruling NDP headed by his brother President Husni Mubarak, has created a deep sense of the seriousness of the democratic experiment which Egypt is experiencing, since it has been proven possible for two brothers to stand in opposing lines.

Sami Mubarak, the Egyptian president's brother, is an engineer and a businessman who lived in the FRG for a long time, where he managed several commercial enterprises. He recently returned with a number of projects he wanted to implement in Egypt, but the obstacles he encountered prevented him from achieving his dream.

Major Military Exercises Conducted in Suez Area

NC111816 Cairo MENA in English 1750 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Suez, Egypt, April 11 (MENA) — The Armed Forces today carried out major manoeuvres involving a frontal battle between one side armed with Western-made weapons and another armed with Eastern-made weapons.

The "Western" side was armed with American-made M-60 tanks and M-113 armoured vehicles, while the "Eastern" side was armed with Soviet-made T-52 and T-62 tanks and Topaz armoured cars.

The frontal battle was part of the chief annual manoeuvres entitled "Shuruq" (Sunrise), which began on Saturday and will end tomorrow. The manoeuvres are reviewed by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy premier and minister of defence, and Lt Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief-of-staff of the Armed Forces.

Western-and Eastern-made planes also engaged in air battles above the ground fighting, while the two sides also used antitank missiles.

The "frontal battle" began with the Western side launching an offensive against the Eastern side. The latter launched counter-attacks which slowed down the Western offensive. The Western side then threw its armoured forces into the battle to break through into the depth of the Eastern side. The Eastern side then threw its own armoured forces into the fighting to develop its counteroffensive.

Each side used all its forces, including fighter planes, air defences, missiles, antitank air reserves, heavy artillery, etc.

Abu Ghazalah said the main feature of the manoeuvre was the combined use of all forces.

"The Egyptian military doctrine," he said, "is that a battle is essentially an engagement involving all the various arms in coordination. This is what the October war of 1973 and the Falklands Wars have demonstrated. The cooperation between all the Armed Forces in today's frontal battle showed striking progress in this field".

Abu Ghazalah Comments on Arens Statement

NC111721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1707 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Suez, 11 Apr (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today commented on a statement made by Moshe Arens, Israeli defense minister, that Egypt is maintaining forces in Sinai above what is permitted under the Camp David accords. He said: The Israeli defense minister is responsible for this statement and not Egypt. We respect our commitments and know how to defend our country. We are not interested in what the Israeli defense minister or anyone else says.

Regarding measures taken to prevent a repetition of the aggression against Sudan, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan has been put into effect. He added: We are committed to cooperating with Sudan to prevent a repetition of aggression against it.

Saddam Husayn, Jordan's King Begin Talks

JN111958 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad — Talks between the Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Husayn, and the Iraqi side headed by President Saddam Husayn began in Baghdad this evening.

On the Jordanian side the talks were attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Chief of Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince R'ad ibn Zayd, and Jordan's ambassador to Iraq.

On the Iraqi side, the talks were attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, director of the presidential office; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and head of the honorary mission accompanying His Majesty King Husayn.

Regional Peace, Security Discussed

JN112001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) — A round of talks was held between Iraq and Jordan here this evening. President Saddam Husayn presided over the Iraqi side, while King Husayn ibn Talal presided over the Jordanian side.

The talks, which lasted more than 2 hours, dealt with the fraternal relations between the two countries and the Arab situation in general. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on a number of international issues and the dangers threatening security and peace in the region due to the Iranian regime's continuing aggression against Iraq.

King Praises Iraqi Army

JN112123 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad — The Jordanian side under His Majesty King Husayn, and the Iraqi side under President Saddam Husayn held a 3-hour round of talks during which the Iraqi president reviewed the developments and aspects of the military situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front. He stressed Iraq's ability to confront and stand firm against the Iranian aggression as well as to foil it.

King Husayn expressed his pride and that of the Jordanian people for the bravery of the Iraqi Army and the steadfastness of the Iraqi people against the Iranian aggression. He said that with their bold firmness, the Iraqi people represent the best and the magnificent side of the Arab nation.

The two sides reviewed the current Arab issues and comprehensively assessed the various international stands on the Arab issues. The Jordanian and Iraqi views were identical. The two sides also discussed aspects of cooperation in the various fields.

King, President Address Students

JN121335 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] President Saddam Husayn today accompanied His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal on a tour of Baghdad. The president and the king visited housing projects in As-Salihiyah and Haifa road. The president and his brother the king also visited the Al-Karkh intemediate schools for girls and boys. In a brief address at the Al-Karkh intermediate school for boys, the president asserted that the Iraqis are fighting to reinforce Arab principles, and to regain the nation's glory.

In a brief address to the students, the president called on them to exert greater efforts and to arm themsleves with science and knowlege in order to serve the homeland and to reinforce its victories. His majesty the king conveyed the greetings and pride of the Arab people in Jordan to the Iraqi leadership and people. He asserted that Iraq's steadfastness in the face of challenges portrays splendid steadfastness and struggle in service of the one cause and the Arab objectives.

In an address to the Al-Karkh intermediate school for girls, the president noted the importance of educational superiority in establishing a generation that can protect the homeland and build its shining future. In his brief address to the girls, his majesty the king asserted that with their firm steadfastness in repulsing the aggression and defending the rights, the territories, and sovereignty under President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqis represent a splendid example of steadfastness and fulfill the nation's aspirations toward its shining future.

The citizens who rallied near the two schools and in the streets expressed their love and loyalty to President Saddam Husayn. They also highly praised the support of Jordan's king and people for Iraq in its just battle in defense of the honor of Iraq and the Arab nation against the rancorous Iranian regime's aggression.

King Departs 12 April

JN121039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — King Husayn of Jordan left Baghdad at noon today after a 2-day visit to Iraq. He was seen off by President Saddam Husayn and senior officials.

Ramadan, 'Ubaydat Discuss Bilateral Relations

JN121025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

During the meeting, both sides discussed the means which may contribute to developing and expanding cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all spheres.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,432 - 11 April
JN111626 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,432 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their valiant fighting against the forces of the vile Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing four, wounding others, and destroying one observation post with its occupants.

2. Our brave helicopter pilots today attacked the enemy positions and both personnel and weapon concentrations in the two operational areas east of Basra and Maysan, scoring accurate hits and inflicting losses. The known losses amounted to the destruction of three troop concentrations, one vehicle, and one machine gun emplacement with its crew killed. Our pilots returned with their helicopter gunships safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units opened fire on the enemy positions and equipment opposite our positions in the east Tigris operational area, destroying three infantry positions and one boat, killing or wounding their occupants.

4. Five were killed, others wounded, and one infantry position destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. One was killed in the Maysan sector.

6. Last night and today, the criminal rulers of Iran shelled Basra, Mandali, Khurmal, and their environs with heavy artillery. The enemy shelling wounded one child and damaged one school and one house in Basra; damaged three houses and one elementary school in Mandali; and wounded one woman in Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1984

Tariq 'Aziz Sends Message to Klibi on Western Media
JN111551 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today sent a message to the Arab League secretary general on the intensive propaganda campaign being launched against our struggling country by the Western news media. The following is the text of the message:

Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, Tunis:
I would like to draw your attention to the intensive campaign being launched against Iraq by the Western news media, which are influenced particularly by Zionism. In addition to the blatant hatred for Iraq, this campaign included official and semi-official reports on a possible military blow to the scientific and industrial installations in Iraq. I particularly refer to the reports disseminated by the Western news media on threats leveled against Iraq in an ignominious manner. These media attributed these reports to senior officials in the U.S. Administration, the Defense and State Departments, and the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States.

These reports also referred to high-level U.S.-Israeli contacts on the possibility of carrying out air raids against selected targets in Iraq similar to the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations in 1981. It is noteworthy that Israel's aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, which were dedicated to peaceful purposes — an aggression condemned by the international community in the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly, the IAEA, and other international bodies — was preceded by a propaganda campaign similar to the one currently being launched, using similar fabricated pretexts with the aim of justifying its unwavering policy of fighting the Arab efforts to get rid of scientific and industrial backwardness and to obtain modern technology and use it in development plans.

Iraq, which is being exposed to Iranian aggression and which has for about 4 years been fighting to defend its entity and achieve peace and stability in the region as well as equitable international cooperation, draws the attention of the Arabs — states, peoples, and organizations — to these hostile schemes and intentions. Iraq calls on them to expose these schemes and intentions and to reveal their real motives. Israel, which supplies the Iranian regime with weapons to prolong and exploit the war for its expansionist aims, to keep the Arab body bleeding and to paralyze Arab capabilities, diverting them from the Arab-Zionist conflict, carried out its aggression against Iraq in 1981 under similar circumstances and pretexts. Also, elections will be held shortly in Israel.

Iraq, which believes that any new Zionist aggression against it and against its scientific and industrial installations is aimed against the Arabs' security, progress, and prosperity, calls on all the Arab countries to assume their responsibilities in order to deter the Zionist aggressor and prevent it from implementing its schemes and from going too far in escalating tension, aggression, and expansion in the region, a matter which constitutes the gravest threat posed to world peace and security.

Please accept our best regards.

[Signed] Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq

Contacts ICO, India's Rao
JN121252 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1148 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — Iraq has exposed the aims of the intensive campaign launched against it by the Zionist-controlled western media. In two letters he sent to ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that this campaign contained open hatred toward Iraq as well as official and unofficial reports on a possible military strike at Iraq's scientific and industrial establishments. 'Aziz called on the Muslim organizations and states, the international community, and the Nonaligned Movement states, particularly the Security Council, to assume their responsibilities and deter

the Zionist aggressors from carrying out their schemes and from indulging in escalating tension, aggression, and expansion.

In his letters, 'Aziz said that Iraq, which has been exposed to aggression for 4 years and which has been fighting to defend itself and to realize peace and stability in the region and equitable international cooperation in the world, draws the attention of the Islamic world and the international community to these hostile schemes and aggressive intentions and demands that the world expose them and reveal their true motives.

President Cables Congratulations to Chernenko

JN120903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0816 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In a cable sent on this occasion, the president said: It gives me pleasure to send to you in the name of Iraq and in my own name our warm, heartfelt congratulations and good wishes on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On this occasion, we affirm our desire and that of our comrades in the leadership to promote the friendly relations between our two countries so as to serve our people's interests and strengthen Iraqi-USSR cooperation in the various fields. We congratulate you on the trust that your comrades and the Soviet people have placed in you, wish you success in your new duties, and wish the friendly Soviet people further progress.

R.madan, Romanian Prime Minister Meet

JN111336 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy Prime Minister, and Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, held a closed meeting in Baghdad today.

It has been learned that during the meeting relations between the two friendly countries and means for developing and widening these relations in all fields in the interest of the two peoples were reviewed.

Cooperation Signed; Delegation Departs

JN111602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) — Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his delegation left Baghdad at noon today after an official visit to Iraq. He had held talks with senior Iraqi officials that led to an agreement of economic and technical cooperation being signed between the two countries.

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali, and a number of officials saw Dascalescu off.

Iraq and Romania signed an agreement of economic and technical cooperation today. First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan signed the agreement for the Iraqi side, while Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu signed it for the Romanian side. The agreement includes the means to strengthen economic and technical cooperation in the fields of industry, irrigation, transportation, oil, communications, and technology.

Signing the agreement, Taha Yasin Ramadan said Iraqi- Romanian relations have recently witnessed a great development in all fields, based on friendship and mutual respect. He also affirmed that the agreement expresses the profound relations between the peoples of the two friendly countries and the importance of the continuation of their joint cooperation.

Dascalescu also expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his talks with the Iraqis and his meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He said that during the meeting, he revivewed viewpoints on the various issues of mutual interest as well as developing relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries in the various fields.

Joint Press Statement Issued

JN111823 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Romanian press statement issued on 11 April at the end of a visit by Romanian delegation led by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu]

[Text] Joint press statement:

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Iraq from 8-11 April 1984 at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. During the visit, the Romanian prime minister was received by Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq. On this occasion, friendship messages were exchanged between Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Ba'th Party's Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romanian Prime Minister Comrade Constantin Dascalescu held official talks with Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere based on mutual appreciation and respect. Both sides emphasized that their two governments are pleased with the increasing cordial relations between Iraq and Romania. They praised the large role being played by the agreements and decisions reached jointly by Comrades Saddam Hsuayn and Nicolae Ceausescu in developing and deepening the cooperation between the two countries and two peoples. The two sides analyzed the present level of the existing bilateral trade exchange and current projects. They agreed on the steps that should be adopted in order to expedite their implementation. They also discussed the possibilities of intensifying bilateral economic cooperation in the future while continuing to solidly establish the two countries' relations in this field on a solid foundation based on equal rights, respect of national independence and sover-

eignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and reciprocal benefits. In this regard, the two sides agreed to promote the economic cooperation between Iraq and Romania and to draw up programs and conclude long-term agreements which would guarantee the continuity and dynamism of these relations, particularly in the field of petrochemical industries; railway and road transportation; production and transfer of electric power; construction materials; oil prospecting, utilization, and industrialization; and agriculture.

In order to materialize the available chances of cooperation in these fields, the two countries' economic institutions have been instructed to continue their talks and conclude new contracts as soon as possible. The main results of the economic talks were included in a document dealing with the promotion of trade exchange and the development of economic cooperation between Iraq and Romania. The document was signed at the end of the visit by the comrade first deputy prime minister of Iraq and the comrade prime minister of Romania.

During the visit, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on some international issues of common interest. They expressed the two governments' deep concern over the current situation which is characterized by tension and confrontation and which jeopardizes peace and stability in the whole world. In this regard, the two sides emphasized the need for intensified efforts aimed at achieving steps along the road to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; removing the medium-range missiles from Europe; overcoming the world economic crisis; narrowing the gap between the rich and poor countries; and establishing a new world economic order.

Out of the need for a peaceful settlement of the international disputes, the two sides reaffirmed their stand in support of a just and fair world peace in the Middle East based on the Zionist entity's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides emphasized the growing role of the small, nonaligned, and developing countries in settling the major world issues.

The Iraqi side briefed the Romanian side on the developments in the war with Iran, and Iraq's efforts to stop the fighting and solve the conflict through negotiations. The Romanian side expressed concern over the continuation of the war and stressed the urgent need to end the military operations between the two countries in order to begin a peaceful settlement of problems between them on the basis of complete respect of the two sides' interests.

The Iraqi and Romanian sides reaffirmed their support for the international efforts being exerted to reach a peaceful settlement of this conflict. The two sides expressed their pleasure at the fruitful results of their talks and expressed confidence that the Romanian prime minister's visit to Iraq will seriously and considerably contribute to further consolidation of the two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation, in harmony with the guidelines laid down on the summit level.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conveyed to Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan and the Iraqi Government his profound thanks as well as those of his delegation for the warm reception accorded to them during their stay in Baghdad. He invited the Iraqi first deputy prime minister to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Its date will be fixed later.

Baghdad TV Reports Bomb Explosion in Tehran

GF111925 Baghdad Television in Persian 0900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Announcer-read report — no video available]

[Text] The cells of the Mojahedin-e Khalq [MKO] are continuing their resistance activities. A powerful bomb has exploded in Tehran, frightening the mercenaries and authorities of the Khomeyni regime.

According to a report received, a powerful bomb, which was planted on Kashan Avenue and behind the (Hur) Garrison, or the former Bagh-e Shah Tehran, exploded at 2330 on 7 April. This act which was taken in the course of the operations of the MKO resistance forces to protest the disgraceful puppet show of the antipopular Majlis elections being held by Khomeyni and to frighten the Khomeyni mercenaries.

Soon after this explosion, a large number of patrol units and guards of the criminal Khomeyni regime began to investigate where the bomb had been planted, but the combatants of the cells of resistance of the MKO had left area of the explosion and returned safely to their base.

According to the same report, on the same evening, that is, 7 April, other explosions could also be heard in the (Hur) Square and in the Nawab Avenue in Tehran.

Tehrani Accuses Khomeyni of Starting War

JN111444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) — Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani, 60 years old, has affirmed that the Iranian regime is the side that began the aggression against Iraq before, September, 1980. He also said that the Iranian regime hit Iraqi border cities before that date at a time when Iraq was sending peaceful messages to Iran calling for devoting efforts to combat imperialism.

In a series of statements in Persian that the radio and television began carrying 2 days ago, Tehrani said that Khomeyni had rejected all the calls and messages that Iraq had sent through the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad at that time. He added that Khomeyni insisted on starting the war by striking at Iraqi border cities and carrying out a series of explosions and acts of sabotage inside Iraq. Tehrani also disclosed the contacts that took place between Khomeyni and Baqir as-Sadr, the agent, before war broke out between the two countries, in order to arouse differ-

ences and spread false rumors. In a call on the Iranian Army, Tehrani said that the continuation of the war against Iraq violates the teachings of the Islamic religion, reiterating his call for ending the war and solving the problems between the two countries through peaceful means.

It has been learned that Tehrani worked with Khomeyni for 30 years; that he is married to the sister of Khamene'i, the president of the Iranian regime; that he is one of the prominent men of religion in Iran; and that he has much information on Khomeyni, his ties, and intentions.

Excerpts of Tehrani Statement

GF111528 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0950 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Third installment of statement by Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam Tehrani — live or recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] He said: The issue of the shah's trip to the United States came up. I will go to Mr Khomeyni and tell him that it is a lie that the shah is ill. They have taken him to the United States in order to restore him to power. The United States is creating a situation in the country and is misusing the liberals in order to return the shah.

Thus, you see he [Khomeyni] agreed to the collapse of the interim government and the establishment of the revolution council. You remember that he made a speech saying that this is the second revolution and it is bigger than the first. He then said: I apologize to the people for my mistakes.

I did not act in a revolutionary manner but I will do so from now on. This is when Mr Khomeyni joined this [not further specified] gang and severed his relationship with the other group who, in their own words, moved one step at a time.

Let us remember this part as I tell you of a related incident. That morning I was leaving for Mashhad. This Ebrahim Asgharzadeh, who used to come and take us to various universities, called me on the phone and said that they had received an invitation from the liberation movements of the world and asked me to go and give them lectures on conduct and philosophy.

First, I refused to do so, but then told him that I will seek advice in the Koran. It was a good idea so I agreed to do it. They had to select a board of directors. The chairman was from Iran. It was the same Kho'iniha and his deputy was Abu Jahad. They wanted to select a person from the Arabian Peninsula as the secretary, a man from Saudi Arabia. Abu Jahad said that he would withdraw since there is no movement in Iraq or Saudi Arabia.

He cited the fact that the delegates hid their faces in order not to be recognized. This disrupted the open session and it was decided to hold a closed session. Kho'iniha told me, and by God this is what he said: They are laden with Saudi and Iraqi money. I told him: You are very unfair. Why are you saying this? If they do not take the help of the rich countries what are they to do since they don't even have a piece of land of their own? You see that they want to aid such groups to create a revolution in Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Then came the border clashes. The Iranian ambassador to Iraq, Mr Da'i, came to Iran several times, I believe, about this matter. They had started a propaganda campaign on their radio and television service, even asking Iraqi officers and soldiers to rise against their own government.

I believe they sent him to reach some agreement and avoid clashes. However, what I am going to say now, you can take as coming from Khomeyni's mouth. They sent the grandson of the late Hajj Abolhasan to him. He told Khomeyni that the Iraqis say: We recognized your country immediately after 11 February.

We are both revolutionary, and anti-imperialist countries we should be together. Our cultural, political, and economic ties should be increased because we are both revolutionaries. What is all this cold war and clashes? End such things! Mr Khomeyni told him that the Iraqi regime has but 6 months more in its life. It has sent you to us in order to prolong its life.

The late Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr wrote Khomeyni a letter saying that the conditions that exist in Iran are not present in Iraq. He asked him to let him come to Iran and help establish the Islamic government before looking for other areas.

He replied that the end of Iraqi regime is in sight and that he should act and make statements on such basis. This is what brought Islam and Muslims such a calamity. Mr Khomeyni, because of his leanings toward the extremists created this. Border clashes started and then Iraq out of fear, attacked Iran and captured some land and then declared a cease-fire, but Iran did not accept this.

In many of his speeches, Mr Khomeyni repeatedly stated: We are Muslims and will not attack civilians; we will only fight on the fronts. It is Iraq that attacks civilians. This was a lie. Let us say that it is not as he said. He also said that the shari'a would not allow them to do so.

Then came Rafsanjani, who said: Nothing has stopped us since the beginning. Islam allowed us. He even cited some Koranic verses. I will talk about the same subject in my next session. May God's peace and benediction be upon you.

Housing Minister, Delegation Depart for Seoul

JN120901 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Muhammad Fadl Husayn left Baghdad for Seoul at dawn today leading a delegation on a visit of several days to South Korea.

During the visit he will hold talks on mutual cooperation and exchange of expertise in the field of housing and construction.

Cuban CP Cables Ba'th Party on Anniversary
JN111640 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has received a congratulatory cable from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Ba'th Party. The following is the text of the cable:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary marking the founding of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, it gives us pleasure to extend our warmest congratulations and our determination to continue the promotion of the relations of friendship that exist between us in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba

Husayn-Saddam Talks in Baghdad Reviewed

JN120935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 12 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The King Husayn-Saddam Husayn Meeting Represents Unity of Objective and View," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: HisMajesty King Husayn's current visit to fraternal Iraq represents a unity of objectives and destiny, and a unified Jordanian-Iraqi view of Arab action in confrontingthe challenges facing the Arab nation, and the dangers threatening its existence and future.

Jordanian-Iraqi relations have always represented the ideal example of fraternal relations which must be based on a pan-Arab trend and view which considers the Arab territory to be indivisible, and any aggression against any inch of it a threat and danger against the entire Arab territories.

Within the framework of this pan-Arab view, which is correct in its course and thought, Jordan has supported fraternal Iraq in the face of the continuing Iranian aggression and ambitions to seize the Arab territory. With this stand which Jordan considers a pan-Arab duty, Jordan proceeds from the fact that the Arabs became indebted to Iraq when Iraqi blood was shed in Palestine and the Golan Heights, and because Iraq has always participated in the nation's battles in defense of the Arab people and territories.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Baghdad is part of the continued coordination and consultation which Jordan has always tried to make characteristic of its relations with fraternal Arab countries, proceeding from the belief that a unified Arab stand toward what the Arab nation is facing, is the only way to defend Arab rights and save the nation from a state of fragmentation which would deprive the nation of its gains and give the enemies the opportunity to encroach on its rights.

Under King Husayn, Jordan has always been concerned about the need to continue positive Arab meetings and to render them successful.

The success of these meetings will have an effect on the Arab nation's march and moves on all levels in a way that will guarantee the regaining of the territory and saving of the kinfolk.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: On many occasions Jordan has expressed the need for an Arab summit so the Arab leaders can discuss the dangers and define means of confronting them. Convening a summit is much better than continuing Arab differences because developments and events which harm the Arab nation continue without the existence of a unified and effective Arab stand. This Arab stand, with all good intentions, will define the plans of joint action which consider the Arab nation's interests the first priority of the Arab leaders. King Husayn's visit to the Iraqi capital and the meeting with his brother President Saddam Husayn falls within the framework of this view and this firm pan-Arab course which have always charactarized Jordan's march in both words and deeds.

Weight of Arab Votes in Israeli Knesset Noted

JN111539 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Muhammad Amin report]

[Text] Israeli political parties are working actively in Arab communities in the Galilee, the triangle, the Palestinian coast, and the Negev to gain Arab citizens' votes to support the policies of Jewish political parties — these parties think of everything except ending the racial discrimination against Arab citizens, the expropriation of their lands, and the arrest campaigns against Arab youth. This is in addition to attempts to strangle these citizens and their local councils both morally and financially. The following is a report by colleague Muhammad Amin on the role of Arab citizens in these areas in the Israeli elections:

[Begin video recording] The population of Israel, excluding those areas occupied in 1967, is approximately 4 million. The population of Arab citizens in the Galilee, the triangle, the Palestinian coast, and the Negev is estimated at three-quarters of a million, or 18 percent of the total Israeli population. The Israeli Knesset has 120 representatives. Thus, Arab citizens hold 21 seats in this Knesset. If the Likud government's fate depends on the arrival of an Israeli representative from Argentina to give his vote in its favor and to rescue it from the early elections, we wonder what the weight of the Arab group whose seats total 21 in the Israeli Knesset would be.

This idea is currently causing a good deal of thought on the part of our Arab brothers in the Galilee, the triangle, the Palestinian coast, and the Negev. Reports from there said the Labor Party has been active in Arab circles. The Likud bloc and other Israeli political parties recently became active to gain these votes.

When our Arab brothers there gave their votes to the Israeli political parties in the past elections, they were given big promises to lift the injustices imposed on them, to be treated equally with others, to halt the expropriation of their lands, to stop the firing on them and their children in front of their houses and in their village squares, and to ensure suitable housing, services, schools, and hospitals for them. However, none of these promises was fulfilled; they only were intended to gain votes,

One might say the Arab citizens will not share equal rights with the Israelis because they are not equal in what is called performing their duty; namely, military service. The answer to this question is: Some of our brothers were obliged to perform military service in Israel for several years, but they obtained nothing. They were persecuted during the performance of this duty and always were put in the front line in all Israeli aggressive wars against their Arab brothers in order to distort their reputation and to widen the gap between them and their Arab brothers, to the extent that this gap will not be patched up. These citizens are always paying dearly satisfy the ambitions of both the Likud and the Labor governments, as was the case when the explosion of the Israeli military command in Tyre took place last year. Besides, when these citizens are discharged from military service they do not find jobs and are banished by the Israeli companies and interests as well as by their own Arab communities.

Houses are distributed among the discharged Jewish soldiers, and schools are opened for their children; they are taken good care of in regard to health care, and various services are rendered to them as long as they are Jews. All this occurs at a time when our brothers in the Arab areas only receive promises or complimentary visits by either the Jewish candidates, the Jewish political parties, or Israeli Government officials, particularly on occasions of condolences.

Therefore, in order to halt racial discrimination against our brothers in the Arab areas, to preserve what remains of the land for their lodging — not to mention cultivation — to achieve some of their rights, and to serve their main cause, it is the duty of the Arab citizens during this current stage of elections to consider only their interests and to unite their ranks to have an effective weight in the Knesset — a weight that wards off any attempt to use them as a commodity serveing the interests of either the Likud, Labor, or any other small political party which is working to achieve everything other than the rights and interests of the Arab citizens in the Galilee, the Triangle, the Palestinian coast, and the Negev. One single vote in the Knesset can topple a government; what about the 21 votes which the Arab citizens have there? [end video recording]

Israeli 'Aggression' Seen Threatening Iraq

JN111915 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the summer of 1981, everyone in the region was intoxicated by Israeli warnings and threats to strike at the Syrian missile positions in Al-Biqa'. Everyone expected a premeditated Israeli aggression in the Al-Biqa' area of Lebanon. But this aggression took place against the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June 1981. The aggression, which had not even been expected, succeeded in raising the spirit of the Likud and its leader Menahem Begin.

The same picture is being repeated today. Israeli troop concentrations along the contact lines warn of an imminent Israeli aggression aimed at the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians in the Lebanese area, at a time when reports are mentioning the possibility of Israel carrying out a new aggression against vital military and economic installations in Iraq.

While today is not the same as yesterday, the profit and loss calculations for Israel direct it toward choosing spectacular targets [ahdaf talifizyuniyah], particularly at this stage — targets that will not cost Israel as much as they did in the Israeli air raid on Iraqi nuclear installations.

It is difficult for the Lebanese arena, which has been dealing with invading Israeli forces for nearly two years, to constitute an easy target for Israel after the losses it has suffered, and still is suffering on a daily basis in this arena. But there is still the strong possibility of an aggression against it. The increasing Syrian forces deployed in the Al-Biqa' valley are, consequently, restraints for any wide Israeli aggression there because any war with Syria in Lebanon or elsewhere will not be a picnic, taking into consideration the developments of events since June 1982 and until today, including the abrogation of the 17 May agreement.

Israel wants to reap a cheap victory. The Iraqi economic and military installations in the rear seem a possible objective that could be attained with the least possible loss. If we take the position of the big powers on the Gulf war into consideration, it becomes clear that Israel has received some form of blessing to intervene and upset the existing balance of power between the Iraqi and Iranian sides in the interest of Israel and the powers with ambitions for the riches of the Gulf.

Based on this, the possibilities of a new Israeli aggression in the Lebanese arena or the widening of the state of attrition by directing the aggression at Syria is a matter that may be governed by a balance of profit and loss as Israel sees it, contrary to the choice of Iraqi positions for such an aggression.

We say this while cautiously watching reports on vital Iraqi targets that disturb the Israeli enemy and give new momentum to the Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq. What is new today is that the region does not rule out the possibility of a new Israeli air attack on Iraq. This was not the case in 1981, despite the similarities of the conditions and factors between the previous and the expected aggression against fraternal Iraq.

Al-Jumayyil Instructions on South to UN Mission

NC120740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Lebanon officially decided to act at the Arab and international level and to submit the question of the south to the UN Security Council on the premise that the south is a main part of the Lebanese homeland and that peace in all Lebanon is linked with the question of the south and its future. The council today will discuss the extension of the UNIFIL mandate in the south for another 6 months in accordance with the UN secretary general's recommendation to turn the south in the near future into a peace region under the Lebanese Government's sovereignty and authority.

Lebanon has declared that the government recognizes no military organizations or commands that are not officially and legitimately established or appointed. This stance was adopted by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil following a lengthy meeting last night with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. During the meeting, the Lebanese delegation to the United Nations was contacted and informed of the decision to present the question to the UN Security Council.

Foreign Minister Salim briefed President al-Jumayyil on the reports received from the United Nations about the current talks for extending UNIFIL's mandate and on the efforts being made by the Lebanese mission in response to the government's instructions to link the extension with Resolution 425 and also with Resolutions 508 and 509. This means charging the UN forces with deployment up to the internationally recognized border and with helping the Lebanese authority restore national sovereignty over all the area.

The president requested that instructions be sent to the Lebanese mission at the United Nations to support the UN secretary general's proposal to the Security Council. This proposal was a result of the consultations held by UN Assistant Secretary General Urquhart with the president, the prime minister, and the Foreign Ministry during his recent visit to Beirut.

President al-Jumayyil has affirmed the instructions forwarded to the Lebanese mission in New York that support the UN secretary general's proposals for making the necessary arrangements to guarantee the status of southern Lebanon in the near future as a peace region under the Lebanese Government's sovereignty and authority, as recommended in the UN secretary general's report to the Security Council.

The Lebanese mission in New York was contacted with the request it raise in the debate the question of the prevailing situation in southern Lebanon on the premise that the south is a main part of the Lebanese homeland. The mission was asked to protest the Israeli authorities' cutting the highway to the south. This action severs the south from Lebanon and places it under security and economic regulations incurring negative results for the citizens' condition there.

President al-Jumayyil's instructions are that it must be outlined that the Lebanese Government recognizes no military organizations or commands that are not officially and legitimately established or appointed. Henceforth there will be no recognition or dealing at any level or within any framework with these organizations and commands.

Foreign Minister Salim said the president believes that Lebanon should benefit from the resolution the UN Security Council is expected to adopt and from the debate to be held on this subject. It will be a major turning point in the Lebanese course toward liberating the south, restoring Lebanese sovereignty, and ensuring security and tranquillity for the citizens, because peace in all Lebanon is linked with the question of the south and its future.

Informed sources said that while he was meeting with President al-Jumayyil in B'abda Palace, Foreign Minister Salim contacted the Amal Movement leader to inform him of the official instructions that have been given to Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, the Lebanese permanent delegate to the United Nations, to raise the question of the south and the need for its liberation. Salim again contacted Amal Movement Leader Birri in the wake of the statement released about President al-Jumayyil's stance regarding the south. These sources said that Salim will visit Birri today to conclude the talks held over the telephone.

Birri Calls on Al-Jumayyil for Stand on South

NC112020 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri has asked Amin al-Jumayyil to take a stand on the south after having brought up the issue in the UN Security Council and to insist on the implementation of Resolution 425, which calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. He also called on Al-Jumayyil to take a stand on the so-called southern army of Lebanon.

Consultations on Scheduling Disengagement Continue

NC121012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The security situation is quiet in general, but tense. Sporadic sniper fire is reported in some areas as the quadripartite security committee is maintains its contacts and consultations for scheduling the disengagement of forces and consolidating the cease-fire. The Museum-Al-Barbir road is carrying normal traffic between the two sectors of Beirut.

Al-Wazzan Contacts Franjiyah on Security Officials

NC111220 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah today received a telephone call from Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. They discussed the recent security and political developments in Lebanon and the outcome of the present contacts aimed at setting the country on the right track. They also discussed the transfer of public security officials from the north to Beirut. Prime Minister al-Wazzan assured [former] President Franjiyah that he told the director general of public security to begin exploring on this issue.

Security Committee Discusses Disengagement Plan

NC111341 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee met at its temporary headquarters at the hippodrome at noon today. Staff Colonel Jean Nasif represented the Lebanese Army, Dr Ayyub Humayyid represented the Amal Movement, Dr Jean Ghanim represented the Lebanese Front, and Sa'id ad-Dawi represented the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP].

The conferees reviewed the general conditions, paying special attention to the deterioration of the security situation yesterday. They heard a report by Colonel (Flottier), the chief French observer, and discussed with him the best ways for ending the security violations, particularly in the area where the French observers are present.

The committee's members then acquainted themselves with the preliminary preparations for implementing the plan on the disengagement of forces. Agreement in principle was reached on a timetable for separating the forces in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain. The Amal Movement and PSP representatives expressed their view that it is necessary to cut short the period of the disengagement process in order to limit the cease-fire violations, which might affect the process. The views expressed on this issue were close. The committee's members will remain in constant contact to complete the preparatory arrangements so as to start the implementation of the disengagement plan as soon as possible.

Salim on Meetings With Franjiyah, Karami

NC111218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this morning arrived in Zgharta where he met with former President Franjiyah. He later went to Tripoli where he met with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The meeting lasted until 1230. Answering reporters after his meeting with Karami, Dr Salim said: Would anyone concerned be questioned?

After his meeting in Zgharta, Salim said: We came for consultations and coordination with Franjiyah on all current matters.

About the Lebanese-Syrian summit, Salim said that the date will be set in the next 2 days. Asked whether the talks dealt with the summit, Salim said: We discussed all subjects.

President al-Jumayyil Receives U.S. Ambassador

NC111211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received in B'abda palace this morning U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew. They discussed the current situation in Lebanon and Washington's stance regarding the situation. No statement was made after the meeting.

Mufti Welcomes Syrian Troops for Disengagement

NC111350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, said that the periodic expanded Islamic meeting held at the mufti's office today was of a very high level and that it dealt thoroughly with the fateful issues. Mufti Khalid expressed hope that the deterioration in the security situation is temporary, that the cease-fire will be stabilized, and that the forces will be separated. He said: If the parties agree to the entry of Syrian forces to achieve this separation, then we will welcome and not oppose them.

Mufti Khalid made this statement after the conclusion of the expanded Islamic meeting, which was attended by former prime ministers and former and present ministers and deputies. The meeting ended at 1330 after a 3-hour discussion of security and political developments, the question of the disengagement of forces, and current political moves to end the present situation.

AL-LIWA' Interviews Shams ad-Din on South

NC120856 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, the deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, says that democracy — according to Arab terminology and counsel, applies to individuals not groups. He believes that guarantees should be provided for the Christian presence in Lebanon, but not on the basis of political domination.

This statement was made in a comprehensive interview the *AL-LIWA'* newspaper publishes today, in which he dealt with various questions and subjects in light of current political and security developments.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din stressed that there can be no stability in Lebanon if the south's stability is ignored. The appropriate solution to Lebanon, the United States, and the West is that the south should return to Lebanon and Israel should leave. He emphasized that the south begins from Iqlim al-Kharrub and that the all-out Islamic civil resistance is the best means for liberating the Lebanese territory from the Israeli occupation. He expressed the wish that such resistance would turn into comprehensive Lebanese resistance.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din said that Israel is attempting to set up village leagues in the south similar to that in the West Bank. However, he affirmed that this attempt will fail as previous attempts, the last of which was an attempt to set up a southern army. He believes that the majority of the Christians refuse to cooperate with the occupation authorities.

His eminence said that the results of any political conference will not be endorsed before they are studied and approved. He believes that a spiritual Islamic-Christian summit can be set up only on the basis of considering Israel the major enemy and agreeing to resist the enemy.

Papers Asked Not To Carry Unverified Reports

NC111422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Statement issued by the Presidency's General Directorate on 11 April]

[Text] Some newspapers publish political information and news about the activities of the president and his audiences, attributing their reports to official quarters both inside and outside the Presidential Palace.

The Presidency's General Directorate requests that no news connected with the president be published before its authenticity is verified by either the directorate or the Information Ministry.

Israeli-Syrian Clashes, Israeli Convoys Reported

NC120642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] A state of tension prevails along the confrontation lines in Al-Biqa'. Two nights ago there were clashes with heavy machine gun fire between the occupation forces stationed in the Kamid al-Lawz heights, Tallat al-Jubaylah, and Tallat al-Jisr west of Jubb Jannin, and the Syrian forces in the Ghazzah plain, 'Aqabat al-Faras, and Lawzah. The clashes lasted approximately 1 hour during which the occupation forces fired several flares over the area.

Meanwhile, machine gun fire was exchanged in the 'Ammiq area. Israeli helicopters overflew the area between 1900 and 2000.

The Israeli Forces have also intensified their armored patrols along the contact line and on various roads in the area, particularly the Al-Hasbani-Kafr Mishki road and the Burghuz-Suhmur road.

The Israeli occupation forces continue to concentrate forces along the confrontation lines, and yesterday they banned traffic on the International Highway between Marj 'Uyun and Kafr Mishki to allow the movement of a large military convoy to the front. The convoy is made up of 80 large vehicles including Merkava tanks, long-range artillery, personnel carriers, and ammunition transport vehicles. It was followed by another convoy made up of 12 vehicles carrying army personnel. The two convoys were distributed between Kamid al-Lawz and Jubb Jannin and the eastern sector of the front.

It was observed that several high-ranking Israeli officers including two generals inspected the positions and met with unit commanders.

Clashes Ease as Cease-Fire Reached 11 April

NC111719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] At approximately 1705 this afternoon, some areas in West Beirut near the contact lines came under concentrated artillery fire from East Beirut. The shelling continued for approximately 30 minutes. A security source said that the intensity of the shelling has relatively eased, that a cease-fire agreement has been reached, and that it will come into effect at 1815.

Another security source said clashes are occurring on the commercial area, Primo, Sodeco, and Gaumont Palace axes. Mortar shells are being fired on Al-'azariyah. The intensity of the clashes eased considerably in the southern suburb.

Lebanese Forces Deny Israel Radio Report

NC120712 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Forces has categorically denied an Israel radio report that the Lebanese Forces have called on scores of Christian youths in the south to participate in the protection of the Christian area in East Beirut in anticipation of the possibility of Syrian Forces controlling the capital. The source said that the reverse is true; the Lebanese Forces have been urging the southerners to return to their villages and homes, especially following the success of the Iqlim al-Kharrub experiment and the consolidation of the new unity of the Free Lebanese Army [as heard].

Kuwaiti Paper on Visit to Voice of Mountain Radio

GF091612 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 8 Apr 84 p 18

[Excerpt] Beirut — *AL-WATAN* has gone inside the building of the Voice of the Mountain Radio somewhere in the mountainous area overlooking Beirut and the coast and met with the radio's chief and with the directors, editors, and broadcasters who work in the radio station. *AL-WATAN* toured the radio's departments which though modest appeared to be a major information institution because of their organization and activity: Everyone is working and the place is like a honeycomb where activity does not cease.

The radio station was officially inaugurated on 1 February 1984. There are a series of daily and weekly programs as well as a daily commentary, three daily newscasts: at 0830, 1430, and 1930 local time, hourly news summaries and flash reports.

The Progressive Socialist Party supervises the radio politically, for it is one of its institutions. However, this does not mean that it is an introverted regional radio, for it is truly the radio and the voice of the nationalist opposition in Lebanon.

The radio's position helps in enabling it to reach most of the Arab countries, some European countries, and the Soviet Union. Such a wide coverage area was not expected, particularly as the radio's power does not exceed 25 kilowatts and broadcasts on mediumwave. That was a surprise from the technical viewpoint because normally a mediumwave with such strength is expected to cover only Lebanon. In a few weeks the station's power will be increased to 50 kilowatts. It will continue to transmit on the same mediumwave and will also transmit on a shortwave beamed to all countries.

Ghazi al-'Uraydi, the radio's director, said: We wanted the Voice of the Mountain to be the voice of all nationalists who are standing fast in the face of the fascist and isolationist Phalangist plan and those who are struggling to eliminate Phalangist hegemony over Lebanon. We have proved this in word and in deed by covering the news and statements of all the leading nationalist politicians without exception. He added: We are facing some difficulties in view of the fact that we are not in Beirut, which is the center of all political activity. However, we have to a certain extent succeeded in providing the radio station with some technical capabilities, and this could reduce the difficulties. We have been following and continue to follow every moment of political and security developments at the most difficult of times.

[Unidentified *AL-WATAN* correspondent] What is the justification for establishing the new radio station?

[Al-'Uraydi] We have been suffering in Lebanon since 1943 from the absence of national media committed to the national cause and addressed to citizens, without discriminating among the sects and political forces. This is of course due to the nature of the political system and the political domination of the Maronites who always viewed the media as a means of serving their interests. Thus the official Lebanese media have been sectarian. This policy has been effectively consolidated since 1975. In the past 9 years, the privately run media have contributed to fanning the civil war and distorting the facts, particularly the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon Radio.

In another room we met with Wajdi Shayya, one of the radio's program directors, who said: When we began transmitting we faced some technical difficulties. However, we overcame these difficulties in a short time. In 1 week, between 25 January and 1 February, we were able to prepare personnel to go directly on the air.

With the beginning of spring we are preparing new regular and more comprehensive programs. A number of prominent Lebanese and Arab artists will take part in preparing and presenting these programs which will continue for 3 months.

Al-Asad Cables Chernenko on New Post

JN111811 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has congratulated Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary, on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The following is the text of the congratulations cable the president sent to Chairman Chernenko:

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow:

Dear Comrade: On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I am pleased to send to you, in my name and on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, our sincerest congratulations for the confidence the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has placed in you and our warmest wishes that you will succeed in your great and important responsibilities. We in Syria are confident that the principle of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union will continue by virtue of our mutual concern about continuing this principle in order to strengthen the multi-dimensional relations that exist between our two parties and governments and to meet the desires of our two peoples.

The past years have confirmed the firmness and strength of these relations and proven that they realize our mutual interests. They also proved that these relations, based on principles and promoted by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, constitute support for Syria and the Arab nation against the Israeli aggression and occupation, and against the imperialist-Zionist plan hostile to the peoples' rights and aimed at spreading U.S. and Israeli hegemony over our region.

I will seize this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for the Soviet support for our just struggle, our just cause, and our people's effort in the fields of development and building the homeland.

I wish you, O dear comrade, good health and happiness, and the friendly Soviet people further success and accomplishments in all walks of life.

Vice President Bush's Anti-Syrian Remarks Criticized

JN111330 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, George Bush, the deputy of U.S. President Reagan; in other words, the vice president of the biggest and strongest imperialist state in the world, is accusingSyria of seeking to dominate the region. It is strange that Bush believes those who hear his statements and accusations do not live in this world and know its facts and do not follow the events taking place in it. Otherwise, is it sensible for the second highest official in the United States, the country that deploys its military forces between the north and the south poles, that establishes aggressive military bases on other peoples' territories, that forms rapid deployment forces to intervene in other countries very far away from the United States, and that deploys its war fleets in waters very far away from the United States to be used against peoples' national liberation movements; is it sensible for the second highest official in the state that intervened militarily in Lebanon against the Lebanese people in support of the Israeli invaders, that provides large quantities of arms to aggressor Israel and that sets up military bases in and forcibly obtains military facilities from some of the states in the region; is it sensible for this official to say that Syria is trying to dominate the region?

The one that is seeking to impose its hegemony on others is the United States; the one that ignores other peoples' rights is the United States; the one that assumes the responsibility for Israeli wars and invasions, for Israel's occupation of Arab territories, and for the grave and explosive situation in the Middle East is the United States. The one that has declared the Gulf region an area falling within the zone of U.S. national security is the Government of the United States. It has done so without seeking the opinions of the peoples and governments of this region or discovering their wishes and real interests. The one that has used gunboat diplomacy to impose its opinion and wish on others in the region is the Government of the United States, not Syria.

Syria exists in the region and is an essential and indivisible part of it. As for the United States, it is thousands of kilometers away from this region. Syria's concern about its region is a natural thing and a legitimate right. Still, Syria has never sought to impose its hegemony on others, tried to deprive others of their rights, questioned other peoples' rights to their independence and sovereignty, or attempted to force others to accept plans hostile to their national and pan-Arab interests. As for the United States, it is the one that is disavowing other peoples' rights and trying with all the means in its power to force others to accept subservience to it and to concede their rights, land, and national will to it.

Syria has maintained and is still maintaining the legitimate stand of defending itself and its rights and of confronting the plots of the United States and Israel to entrench the occupation of Arab territories and to legalize the usurpation of Arab rights, especially the Palestinian Arab people's right to determine their own destiny on their land and to establish their national state in their homeland. Syria's defense of itself and of Arab territory as well as of Arab rights and interests is a legitimate defense and an indisuptable right. It will never give up this right or succumb to threats and pressure. As for the United States, it is a new element in the region; an element with a negative effect on the cause of peace, right, and justice. This new element must recede, because it is an abnormal phenomenon in the law which governs world development these days. When imperialist influence and presence recedes from the whole world, the Middle East will not be an exception. Just as the United States left Vietnam and Lebanon materially and morally defeated, it will also leave the Middle East materially and morally defeated. Neither distortion of facts by Bush nor threats by Shultz, Arens, and Shamir will be of any use to it. Syria will remain the vanguard of the national liberation movement of the Arab nation and the peoples of the region that bravely defends itself and respects other peoples' rights to confront the aggressors and the outlaws.

AL-BA'TH, TISHRIN on 'Rabid Campaign of Threats'

JN120825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 12 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Changing Facts Is an Exposed Trick," *AL-BA'TH* points out that Syria has been subjected to a rabid campaign of threats in which senior U.S. and Israeli officials are taking part. This new campaign is coupled with moves and practical measures that smack of sheer aggressive designs.

The paper said: Moshe Arens, Israel's war minister, levels accusations against Syria, alleging it is preparing to launch a war against Israel. At the same time, Israel holds large-scale maneuvers in the Golan. It is daily reinforcing its forces on the confrontation lines with the Syrian forces in Lebanon, and has recalled the Israeli reserve forces under the pretext of what it calls an experiment or some such similar name. At the same time, U.S.-Israeli contacts are taking a very active form. Richard Murphy is currently holding talks in Tel Aviv within the same context. Recently, and on more than one occasion, Reagan and Bush leveled accusations against Syria, saying that it is trying to dominate the region.

AL-BA'TH points out that Syria is present in and is an integral part of this region. When Syria confronts the foreign invasion and the foreign domination of the region or parts of it, it is carrying out its duties according to the UN Charter.

Concluding its commentary, the paper says: Syria's determination to defend itself and to exercise its duties in confronting the plots to impose U.S. domination on it and on the Arabs is boundless. It is fully within its rights to be prepared to force the Israeli enemy to pay a heavy price for any aggressive adventure on its part.

The newspaper *TISHRIN* affirms that the U.S. officials' moves in the region and the military moves and provocative threats that accompanied them indicate that the United States is currently working, in cooperation with its Israeli base, tp prepare a new military round in the region aimed at striking Syria's steadfastness, aborting its triumphs on the Arab level, and subsequently focusing on the negotiations table which the White House is directing in cooperation with the agent regimes in Amman, Baghdad, and Cairo.

In conclusion, *TISHRIN* says: Syria, which had experienced such moves and plans and has the means to carry out its duties, answer any kind of aggression, and deal painful blows to the aggressors, is lying in wait for such aggressions. It will not concede just Arab rights regardless of the sacrifices.

General Talas Visits War College, Speaks

JN111951 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and at the instruction of President Hafiz al-Asad, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, visited the War College. During this visit, Talas was accompanied by Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces.

At the entrance to the War College, General Talas was received by the commander of the central region and several commanders of Army formations and educational institutions. Talas then inspected the guard of honor and went to the principal rostrum to deliver the following speech:

In April, this great month in which the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was born, I convey to you the greetings of Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad as well as his congratulations on this glorious occasion. In his speech, the general stressed that revolutionary Syria, which overcame all forms of imperialist pressures and strongly confronted the Israeli aggression and the illegitimate U.S. interference in the region, will not succumb to threats or retreat from its principled, firm pan-Arab positions. He added that Syria, under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, will continue its militant march until our masses achieve victory and liberation.

The deputy commander in chief and defense minister also touched on the course of events in Lebanon and the heroic confrontation of our forces against the conspiracy aimed at Lebanon's national independence. He explained that Syria's legitimate positions toward these events undermined the conspiracy of partititioning, and succeeded in abrogating the agreement of submission aimed at turning Lebanon into a U.S.-Zionist protectorate.

In his speech, the general also said: Syria is aware of the conspiratorial forces' efforts and criminal plans to harm the steadfastness of Al-Asad's Syria, and our Armed Forces will remain alert and vigilant to maintain a combatant preparedness able to confront imperialism, Zionism, and the reactionary forces.

Concluding his speech, the general said: The historic leadership of Struggler Leader Hafiz al-Asad has clearly epitomized the main features of our steadfast country's policy throughout its long history. He added: We will achieve our legitimate objectives and secure victory over the enemies or die for these objectives.

Amid cheerful applause of support for our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and its secretary general, Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the fighters pledged to follow the leader of our victorious march until the steadfast masses realize unity, freedom, and socialism.

On this occasion, the commanders of formations and the directors of the educational institutions in the central region presented the general with documents of commitment, written in blood, to prove they are determined to continue the struggle behind leader Hafiz al-Asad under his immortal slogan: Martyrdom or victory until all Arab lands are liberated from imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

At the end of the meeting, General Talas was seen off in a warm and honorable way.

Mashariqah Holds Party Meeting; Makes Statement

JN111708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tartus — Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, along with Tawfiq Salihah, Sa'd Hammadi, Ilyas al-Lati, Wahib Tannus, and Sulayman Qaddah, Ba'th Party Regional Command members, met with the Tartus Ba'th Party branch and the party branch of the internal security forces in Tartus today as part of the Command delegation's meetings with Syrian Ba'thist comrades. During the meeting, they conveyed the greetings and love of Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, to all the Ba'thist comrades and citizens in Tartus Province.

Mashariqah and the command's members reviewed the events and the current political developments in both the Arab and international arenas, explaining the objectives of the barbaric aggression of imperialism, Zionism, and the agent reactionaries against our steadfast country, the fortress of the Arab steadfastness, in order to subjugate it, peddle the capitulatory solutions, and spread colonialist hegemony and influence over the entire Arab region.

They also asserted that our country's positions are principled and firm and our path is fully clear because it is the people's path, set up by our party's principles under its secretary general. He who follows that path will never lose his way.

They also touched on the imperialist-Zionist threats against our country and militant masses, and said that these threats are the results of the defeat of the imperialists amd the racist Zionists that the abrogation of the agreement of submission caused. By that abrogation, President Leader Hafiz al-Asad achieved a great, historic victory for Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab nation.

They affirmed that the aggressive forces miscalculate if they believe that we will compromise our principles or relinquish an inch of our land. They added: We will fight under the leadership of our leader in order to restore our full rights, and will never deviate from our path. They added that no force will ever be able to move us from our objectives and positions because we are the owners of right and a just cause. We are not and we will never be aggressors, but we will defend ourselves and our people against aggression.

They also reiterated the leader's combatant, national, and pan-Arab sayings on our fateful conflict with imperialism, reactionaries, and Zionism, asserting that we are stronger than ever and we adopt a unified position with Struggle Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and his brave leadership with the support of all our nation's masses and the forces of progress and freedom in the world, foremost of which are the socialist countries led by the friendly Soviet Union. They added: We will achieve victory and realize our objectives represented by unity, freedom, and socialism.

Ba'th Organization Holds Seminar in Moscow

JN111729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow — The Ba'th Party organization in the Soviet Union has greeted Syria's principled, firm position supporting the struggle of the Arab and international liberation movements against the imperialist and Zionist plans in the Arab region and the world. This came during a political-press seminar that the Ba'th Party organization held today on the basis of friendship with the people in Moscow and in cooperation with the USSR-Syrian friendship society.

Comrade (Komin), deputy chairman of the friendship society, praised Syria's heroic role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the U.S.-Zionist plot against Lebanon's people, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. He affirmed that relations between Syria and the Soviet Union witnessed a remarkable development after the Corrective Movement established new militant concepts between the political forces in and outside Syria to promote and escalate struggle in the face of the imperialist and Zionist plans.

In another development, Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Syria's ambassador to the Soviet Union, has expressed his deep appreciation for the role of the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist countries in supporting the struggle of our Arab people in order to realize the full withdrawal of the Zionist aggressors from the occupied Arab territories, and to restore the national, legitimate rights to the Palestinian Arab people.

People's Assembly State Budget Statement

JN111922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Damascus, 11 Apr (SANA) — Under Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi, the People's Assembly today heard the government statement on the 1984 state budget draft law, read by Finance Minister Dr Hamdi as-Saqqa at the Assembly's first meeting in its third extraordinary session which began this evening.

The statement explained that the total amount of this year's budget for both the current and investment sections is approximately 40 billion Syrian lires, compared to 38 billion Syrian lires last year; an increase of approximately 5.2 percent.

Jordanian Movement's Statement on Prisoners

JN101736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Amman —The Jordanian National Movement today issued a statement of solidarity with the hunger strikers detained in the Jordanian regime's prisons. The statement denounced the actions of terror the Jordanian regime is practicing against the masses in Jordan, its brave strugglers, and the strugglers of the Palestinian resistance fighting the Zionist enemy.

In its statement, the movement supported the demands of all political prisoners in the Jordanian regime's jails, and called for

answering their demands and releasing them. The statement pointed out that a number of prisoners who declared their second open strike during this year have been transfered to the prison's infirmary because of their deteriorating health as a result of torture. Another group of prisoners was moved to dark cells because of their demand for freedom and struggle for the homeland.

Shamir: 'No Intention of Attacking Syria'

TA121131 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
12 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Niva Lanir]

[Text] "Israel has no intention to attack Syria," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday told U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy, after expressing his astonishment at the Soviet warnings aimed at Israel lest it attack Syria.

The prime minister and the defense minister yesterday held separate meetings with the U.S. envoy. The three men agreed on the assessment that the recent statements made in Syria stem from the internal struggle for power in that country, which has also made the Soviets tense and driven them to issue unjustified warnings to Israel.

In both meetings, Murphy emphasized that the United States is currently focusing its political attention on the Iran-Iraq war. Murphy used the word "concern" to describe the administration's attitude toward the Gulf war but, at the same time, he noted that the fighting between the warring parties is not fierce yet. According to Murphy, the issue of Lebanon currently takes second place.

In his meeting with the U.S. envoy, the defense minister said that Israel will not tolerate terrorist infiltrations through Syrian lines to wage a war of attrition against the IDF. Arens emphasized that following a few peaceful months, incidents and infiltrations have recently occurred in the eastern sector. He noted that the Syrians had allowed these incidents. We have foiled several terrorist operations, and we will not allow the situation to deteriorate into a war of attrition, Arens stressed. The defense minister conveyed to the U.S. envoy Israel's firm opposition to the sale of material for the production of poisonous gas to Iraq. It is shocking to conceive of such involvement on the part of U.S. elements, Arens pointed out.

Arens Discusses Syrian, Israeli Intentions

TA121136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT
12 Apr 84

[Text] In Tel Aviv, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked Defense Minister Moshe Arens about the situation concerning Syria:

[Begin Arens recording] I think that it is clear in Damascus that Israel doesn't want a war, that Israel wouldn't start a war, that there's no need to be concerned. We have some concern, because we feel we can't say the same for the Syrians. Syria is a dictatorship, a military dictatorship. The Syrian ruler has talked frequently about his hostility to Israel, insists that he is in a state of war with Israel. Certainly he is not ready to carry on any kind of negotiations leading to a peace settlement with Israel, and is building up a very large army. There's no aversion to the use of force in Damascus, and therefore we know that the only deterrent to the use of force against Israel is the knowledge in Damascus that they stand no chance, that they would get beaten. [end recording]

Government Sends Message to Syria on Call-up Exercise

TA120924 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
12 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Israel conveyed a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad through a third party in which it made clear that the public call-up exercise which took place 2 days ago was not designed to amass troops in order to carry out a military operation either against Syria or any other Arab country, but rather to train the IDF. The Syrians accepted the Israeli explanation.

Power Struggle in Syria Reportedly Escalating

TA121046 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
12 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Text] Additional units of the Syrian Army's armored division commanded by General (Shafiq Fayyad) have recently been summoned from the Syrian-Lebanese border to Damascus to help President al-Asad curb the escalating struggle for succession of power in Syria between the latter's brother, Rif'at, and Chief of Staff Hikmat ash-Shihabi and his supporters among the senior officers.

Gen (Fayyad) is among a group of officers opposed to the ambitions of the president's brother to succeed to power if Al-Asad is compelled to retire because of his health.

Western correspondents who have recently visited Damascus reported about the movement of troops of the Third Armored Division toward the capital, and added that Al-Asad is still in poor health. This is the reason for the escalating struggle among the Army's strongmen for the succession of power.

Unconfirmed reports noted that Al-Asad wants to depart, apparently for Switzerland, for medical treatment but is afraid to make this move because of the power struggle. This struggle has apparently also exacerbated Syrian Army fears about an Israeli attack on Syrian troops stationed with the terrorists in Lebanon.

In the wake of the mounting feeling spread by Syrian propaganda about "an eve of war" atmosphere, Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Aleksandr Soldatov warned Israel and Syria 2 days ago against a military conflagration on Lebanese soil, which he said would be catastrophic for both countries.

Shamir Comments on Contest With Sharon

TA120830 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT
12 Apr 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel "this morning"; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Frankel] Good morning, Mr Prime Minister. This morning do you feel like a person who is facing a test, a contest which contains some political danger, or is it clear to you that your election is actually guaranteed by this or that percent?

[Shamir] I do not think there will be a contest this evening. I think that we will have a Herut Center meeting this evening in which the head of the list will be elected.

It would have been preferable if there had been a single candidate, of course, as is customary in such cases and to prove the movement's unity and cohesion.

If this is not the case, then I hope that the election will be honorable and that we end this stage and move on to the election campaign.

[Frankel] Are you confident about the results of the Center meeting this evening?

[Shamir] There will be a secret ballot and nobody can be 100 percent sure of the results. However, I assume the results will be as everyone predicts.

[Frankel] If this is not a contest, how do you explain the harsh remarks we heard this past week? The government is betraying me, Minister Sharon said; while from your camp we heard that Sharon is a burden for the Likud.

[Shamir] As for Sharon's remarks, you should address your question to him. As for the other remarks you mentioned, none of my friends used them.

[Frankel] Sharon's supporters will view 30 percent of the Center members as a great achievement. Will 70-percent support for your candidacy be construed as a failure by you?

[Shamir] I do not want to deal with speculative interpretations of possible results.

[Frankel] What will take place tomorrow morning? Do you fear that the predicitions about the contest dividing the party will come true?

[Shamir] God forbid. I am sure nothing of the sort will happen. Tomorrow morning the entire party will start preparations for the election campaign.

[Frankel] Will Sharon also prepare for this?

[Shamir] This is what he says and I assume this will indeed be the case.

[Frankel] Can Sharon be a member of the movement's leadership following this evening's contest?

[Shamir] He can be a member of the group which leads the movement today and represents it in the government.

[Frankel] Sharon himself said yesterday he was contesting the first or second slot in the movement's list. Will you see him as No 2 at the end of this contest?

[Shamir] Look, the numbers in the Knesset list will be determined in the elections of the candidates for the Knesset, which will take place in about a month.

Labor Party Meeting To Approve Arab Candidates

JN112024 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the "With the Events" Program]

[Excerpts] Members of the Israeli Labor Party center, representatives of the previous Party's congress, and heads of the local authorities belonging to this party will hold a meeting in Tel Aviv tomorrow in order to approve a method of electing Arab candidates for the Knesset Labor Party list. The following is Muhammad Sharif's report:

[Begin recording] As in the past, but in a more expanded and democratic manner, the Labor Party's Arab members will have a better opportunity this time to elect candidates for the Knesset within the party's list in the Labor Alignment. Every member of the Party will have the opportunity to elect and be elected. This was explained by (Rahaman Kohen), chief of the Labor Party's minorities section.

(Kohen) affirms that what is new in the elections this time is that the Arab members of the Israeli Labor Party will elect their representatives without any intervention by the Party's administration or institutions. [end recording]

MA'ARIV on Reaction to Jordanian, Syrian Moves

TA111622 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 84 p 8

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Wily Fox"]

[Text] Israel did not lodge a vociferous protest at the U.S. "forgetfulness" in reporting on the joint U.S.-Jordan military exercise. Israel made no noise about the maneuver which was code named "Wily Fox" [hashu'al he'arum] The first report of Israel's dissatisfaction was published in a U.S. weekly magazine, and perhaps some people were worried by Israel's silence.

At the very time that Jordanian troops were holding a joint military maneuver with U.S. soldiers in northern Jordan, not far from the Syrian border, Husayn found time to voice a sharp attack against the Reagan administration's Middle East policy, to the extent of supporting the Soviet demand that it be made a partner to any Israel-Arab negotiations.

On the face of it there is a marked contradiction between the Jordanian action, in its increasingly close collaboration with the United States, and its declaration, rejecting the United States as an impartial mediator of a regional settlement. But King Husayn does not see it that way. His repeated anti-U.S. statements help him to blur the traces of military cooperation with the United States, which is a thorn in the side of many Arab leaders.

In a report submitted recently by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to the U.S. Congress, he states: "The aid program for Jordan will offset the considerable shortages that its forces will suffer when facing the increasing Soviet-backed military buildup of Syria." In other words, U.S. military aid is going to Jordan to enable it to face up to Syria, which is supported by

the Soviet Union. But at the same time Husayn is threatening the United States with his intention of purchasing missiles from the Russians unless the Americans sell him the "Stinger" shoulder missiles. Husayn realizes how very dependent he is upon the United States, but he needs this anti-U.S. rhetoric to camouflage the growing military cooperation with the United States.

If Israel had only helped him, by issuing loud and emphatic protests, this would have strengthened the camouflage netting over the "Wily Fox" maneuvers. But Israel did not fall into the trap and become entangled in vehement protests and objections over the joint U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers.

Syrian President al-Asad did not hold a military exercise by the name of "Wily Fox," but this week, before Lebanese President al-Jumayyil's arrival in Damascus, he held a political exercise befitting the wily fox that he is.

The supreme committee of the various Lebanese community leaders has repeatedly declared a cease-fire, a separation of forces, and every such declaration was followed by an increase in the clashes in and around Beirut. Shells were even fired at the Presidential Palace. All the militias, all the communities, declared a cease-fire, yet the firing went on and the only explanation would seem to be that Al-Asad pulled the strings in Beirut. He wanted to prove to Al-Jumayyil that he cannot possibly ensure calm, not even around his own palace, unless Lebanon asks Syria's president to send the Syrian Army to Beirut. Al-Asad is not content with the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, according to which the Syrian Army was to withdraw from Lebanese soil. He wants more: Lebanon must invite the Syrian Army once again to come in and safeguard the intercommunal cease-fire. And this is where Al-Asad's wiliness comes in: He poses no such condition, but only creates a state of affairs compelling Al-Jumayyil to seek the aid of Syria and its Army. Such an invitation would constitute a political achievement for Syria.

Husayn is waiting for Israel to do him a favor and protest the planned Jordanian task force and the joint U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers — a protest which would pave the way for his military ties with the United States.

As for Al-Asad, he would like to persuade Al-Jumayyil that Israel will in any case pull out of Lebanon, and therefore he would be wise to make a military pact with Syria and its Army, which would then restore order in his beleaguered land.

Israel must not help either of the two neighboring leaders — it must not help Husayn through vociferous protests against his military connections with the United States, and it must not help Hafiz al-Asad attain his goal — an invitation by the Lebanese Government to dispatch Syrian troops to Beirut.

Israel's presence in Lebanon, albeit temporary, acts as a brake curbing Lebanon's government from accepting Syria's absolute protection. Al-Asad is well aware of this and therefore is adamantly putting on the pressure — aided by flamethrowers in Beirut — and arguing that the coming Knesset elections will lead to a hasty departure from Lebanon as far as Israel is concerned.

The wily fox from Damascus is flexing his muscles, and Israel must consider carefully how to move — not according to the dictates of election needs but according to its own long-term defense needs.

Jerusalem Arabic on Objective of Husayn's Gulf Tour

JN112045 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan this afternoon surprisingly arrived in Baghdad on a 2-day visit to Iraq during which he will meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. This is the first visit of his tour of a number of Gulf states. Here is a report prepared by colleague Ya'qub Qassab on the objective of King Husayn's visit to Iraq and the Gulf states:

King Husayn's visit to the Iraqi capital comes within the framework of the intensive efforts by King Husayn in the Arab arena lately. The king has recently delegated a number of envoys to Arab countries to convey messages to their leaders on the developments in the Arab region, Jordan's disappointement with U.S. Middle East policy, and the stalemate in the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

King Husayn arrived in Baghdad this afternoon to hold talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with a number of issues of joint concern. Political observers expressed their belief that the current intensive Jordanian activity is aimed at breaking the stalemate preventing dialogue on a political and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis. This is why the Jordanian monarch has decided to intensify his Arab efforts to seek new formulas that are accepted by moderate Arab countries, Iraq in particular.

The king hopes that these formulas will constitute an alternative to the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue which is currently affected by a stalemate.

Political observers have pointed out that King Husayn's visit to Iraq is apparently connected with the deteriorating internal situation in Syria, and with the desire of Iraq and Jordan to coordinate on every development in Syria.

There is no doubt that the Jordanian and Iraqi leaders will closely follow President al-Asad's health and the power struggle in Syria between Rif'at al-Asad, the Syrian president's brother, and his opponents who occupy senior positions in the regime, the Armed Forces, and the Syrian security organs.

Another subject which the talks will touch on is the Gulf war. Doubtless, the king has come to Baghdad to offer moral support to President Saddam who is in a difficult position because of his inability to end the conflict with Iran. The visit at this particular time is aimed at stressing King Husayn's solidarity with the Iraqi president in his war against Iran.

Pressure on Pro-Israeli Druze on Golan Heights

TA110954 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 11 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Extremist Druze notables on the Golan Heights are demanding that Israeli sympathizers on the Golan declare, under oath, that they do not carry Israeli citizenship. This was told to an ITIM correspondent by moderate Druze on the Golan.

These declarations are presided over by one of the shaykhs from the village of Majdal Shams, who conducts this activity in the village's prayer hall.

Druze local council heads on the Golan were summoned by this dignitary to appear before him and swear an oath, but they withdrew their consent to this after consulting with friends.

The moderate Druze on the Golan Heights have expressed considerable concern in light of this renewed war on holders of Israeli citizenship. "The country has to do something about this, otherwise it will lose the few moderates still left on the Golan," a young Druze villager from Majdal Shams said.

New Coordinator of Activities in Territories Named

TA120532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Shmu'el Goren will be the new coordinator of activities in the territories. Defense Minister Arens decided on his appointment. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Goren is 50 years old and is on loan from Mosad. He has rich experience in intelligence positions in the IDF.

Village League Leader Criticizes Arab Leaders

TA120642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The head of the Tulkarm area Village Leagues, Justice Tahsin Mansur, yesterday levelled sharp criticism at the leaders of the Arab countries, living in their gold palaces, well-fed and well-to-do, while the Palestinians have remained puppets to be played by others. He spoke in a meeting between the leaders of the orthodox town of Immanu'el in Samaria, and mukhtars and representatives of 45 regional villages. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus attended the meeting in Immanu'el:

[Begin recording] [Gus] This was the 12th meeting between Jews and Arabs in Samaria. Although there is opposition to this here and there, the momentum of meetings is continuing. Tahsin Mansur, the head of the Tulkarm district area Village Leagues, does not hesitate to speak openly. You must not expropriate lands unjustly, he said to the hosts; we should maintain good, neighborly relations.

He called on the Arab countries to let the Palestinians lead their lives independently. They did not achieve a thing by the force of arms, he said, and therefore negotiations should be approached before it is too late. Should we again wait for events such as Sabra and Shatila, Beirut and Tripoli? He emotionally appealed to President Mubarak to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Anwar as-Sadat, and tread the path of peace. Tahsin Mansur also addressed King Husayn, saying: We, the area Village Leagues, are not traitors; we will not sit idly by, and your television and propaganda will not deter us from serving our people. [end recording]

Editorials Discuss Settlement Momentum

TA120722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *'AL HAMISHMAR* and *HATZOFE* address themselves to Jewish Agency Settlement head Ra'anan Weitz, accusing the government of grab tactics in approving the establishment of new settlements in the territories before the elections.

The left-wing MAPAM's *'AL HAMISHMAR* says the decision by the ministerial committee to allow money to settlements not included in the state budget is clearly an election tactic, designed to divert the public's attention from the divisive issues of the war in Lebanon and the country's economic woes.

HATZOFE of the National Religious Party writes that although Jewish settlement in all parts of the land of Israel is necessary, hasty planning just to reach a certain target date can only harm settlement efficiency.

In any case, *HATZOFE* does not believe that any future government would have the mandate to dismantle Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria.

Greek Official Sees No Prospect of Full Relations

TA111223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The director general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Nikolaos Katapodis, is today holding talks with Israeli officials on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation. The visit is part of an effort to improve relations between the two countries, but Katopodis told reported Dan Eshel there's no immediate prospect of Greece ~~establishing~~ full diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Begin recording] We have recognized for many years Israel de facto. We haven't recognized Israel de jure, and we don't believe that the actual situation is such that an upgrading of relations would be justified from our point of view. You know that — I mean, we don't see exactly eye-to-eye with you as regards the situation in the Middle East, so, when, let's say, relations between Israel and the other Arab countries improve, and when the overall climate has improved, then the matter, I am sure, will arise and then it will be given due consideration. [end recording]

Israel, Austria To Reestablish Economic Committee

TA121039 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
12 Apr 84 p 3

[Report by Hayim Bi'or]

[Text] Austria and Israel will reestablish the joint committee to promote and expand mutual trade in view of the fact that this committee — which was supposed to have been established according to the trade agreement signed between the two countries in 1958 — was never convened.

This was agreed yesterday between the Austrian vice chancellor and minister of commerce, trade, and industry, Norbert Steger, and the Israeli minister of industry and commerce, Gid'on Pat, in economic talks being held by delegations of both countries in Vienna. The first session of the joint committee will take place in the fall in Israel, and will be presided over by both ministers. The Israeli minister and his Austrian counterpart agreed there is room for extensive expansion of mutual trade, which currently amounts to $80 million. The Austrian minister announced that a delegation of industrialists would arrive in Israel toward the end of the year to examine various possibilities for cooperation with Israeli firms. It was further agreed that a working team would examine possibilities for cooperation in industrial research and development. Following these agreements, Minister Pat was invited to meet with Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz during the visit. Reports arriving from Vienna express satisfaction at the willingness of the Austrian Government and public elements to expand trade and cooperation in various economic fields, in view of the fact that there had hardly been any significant developments in this sphere in the past decade.

Britain Refusing Permission for Oil Sales to Israel

TA100949 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
10 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Text] For the past few months, Britain has been refusing to permit private companies to supply oil to Israel, in contradiction to its commitment to the EC countries. According to the agreement Israel has with the EC, no country connected with the EC is to be discriminated against in any commercial agreement.

A year ago Israel applied to a British oil company, which informed Israel that it would supply the oil. Close to the date of supply, the company announced that the government was banning it from fulfilling its commitment.

A special team from the Ministry of Justice, headed by Director General Me'ir Gabay, is to leave next month for the EC court in Strasbourg. The *DAVAR* correspondent has learned that the Ministry of Justice attributes great importance to the issue, and the rules binding the EC countries by virtue of their charter will be discussed at the time. One of the main claims to be raised by Israel is that Britain is not supplying Israel with oil as a result of Arab pressure.

Bethlehem Mayor To Pay Official Visit to U.K.

TA061939 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT
6 Apr 84

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj will be the official guest of the British Government next week. His visit will last about a week and he will meet with the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Richard Luce, and other senior officials.

Our correspondent Mikha'el Almaz reports that such a reception in Britain for the mayor of a small municipality from a foreign country is unprecedented. There is no doubt that the British Government is taking pains to demonstrate its support for what it calls a moderate Palestinian line.

ALGERIA

DFLP, PFLP Officials Arrive With Leaders' Messages

LD112349 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Salih Rif'at, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and Salih Salih, member of the Political Bureau of the PFLP, arrived in Algiers yesterday evening. They are bringing messages from DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah and PFLP Secretary General George Habash to the FLN Party Secretary General and President Chadli Bendjedid.

Bendjedid Chairs Politburo Session on Foreign Affairs

LD111113 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers 11/04/84 (APS) — FLN Politburo met yesterday under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid to examine international situation in general and African Arab situation in particular. Participants were briefed on results of missions of the presidents envoys to India, Moscow, Washington and other capitals.

Regarding the Western Sahara problem the Politburo indicated Algeria policy was developing in line with principles of recognition of Saharan national fact and its international reality, as well as the necessity of the integral implementation of OAU resolution.

Algeria policy is dictated by its unconditional support for the Saharan struggle under Polisario Front leadership and by its readiness to act according to these principles to bring together both Moroccan and Saharan brother peoples.

The Politburo reaffirms also Algeria's will to develop with all countries of the region relations of cooperation and positive good neighborliness based on mutual interest and the respect of each country's economic and social choice.

Referring to the situation in Austral Africa the Politburo said Algeria sided with countries of the region in their efforts to consolidate the economic political and social system they choose and to oppose hegemony tendency of Pretoria racist regime. It reaffirmed Algeria total support for peoples of Namibia and South Africa under SWAPO and ANC leadership. [paragraph as received]

As for the Middle East the Politburo recalled that the Palestinian cause engaged the joint destiny of the Arab nation. It reiterated Algeria firm solidarity with the Palestinian people led by PLO its unique legitimate representative.

The Polisario [as received] expressed satisfaction for the abrogation of the Lebano-Israeli treaty indicating that the settlement of Lebanon crisis required a national reconciliation, the respect of territorial integrity, the sovereignty and Arabity of Lebanon and the withdrawal under no condition of Zionist troops.

It reaffirmed Algeria's solidarity with Syria in the face of Israel aggression policy. Regarding Gulf war, the Politburo voiced its concern for the prolongation of this fratricide conflict that weakens capacities of resistance of the Arab and Muslim nation.

In analyzing situation in Latin America the Politburo reasserted the necessity of a negotiated solution to problems.

LIBYA

JANA: French 'Invent' Presence in Chad

LD120924 Tripoli JANA in English 0803 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, Rajab 12, April 12, JAMAHIRIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — The French Government spokesman Max Gallo has today put forward some justifications for the French presence in Chad, an attempt to absorb the discontent among the French public opinion, which reached its climax after the death of 9 French soldiers in a suspicious military activity in Chad last saturday.

In trying to justify the French presence in Chad, the spokesman allegedly told a meeting for the Council of Ministers that Libyan forces are controlling part of Chad. He then claimed that France intervened there to stop a process of destabilizing the region.

It is not unusual that the French Government would use such fabrications for internal purposes — in this case to contain public protest against the death of the 9 soldiers, who were slaughtered on the altar of French imperialism in Chad. What concerns us here, however, is the blatant exploitation of the issue as to the extent of inventing an imaginary presence of Libyan forces in Chad.

What we would like to do here is to expose the intentions behind claims put forward by Mitterrand's government and certain officials, such as the minister of defence, Charles Hernu, about an existance of Libyan forces in Chad. This monotonous repetition is unacceptable, since the Jamahiriyah has now and then confirmed that there are no Libyan forces in Chad, after they carried out their historical mission. For the [word indistinct] time within 20 years, it must not be forgotten, Chad was made a zone of peace where no bullet is fired and no person is killed, thanks to the Libyan forces.

Unfortunately, the peace established by the Libyan forces has now been undermined by French forces which are occupying the country, to serve imperialist goals and not stability. It is a common fact that France would not work for peace neither in Chad nor in the whole continent of Africa. On the contrary, due to the imperialist presence of the French war machine in Chad, peace collapsed and then rebellion and civil war took over.

We would like, here, to remind those who work to cover up their aggressive intervention that it was the Jamahiriyah who asked the chairman of the Organization of African Unity to form a committee whose duty was to look into allegations about Libyan forces in Chad. It became evident, as the revolution leader told the French paper *L'HUMANITE*, last July, those who talk about

Libyan intervention in Chad are the elements who intend to do so. Therefore, it is they who should be exposed.

Thus, the statement given by Max Gallo, among other official statements, does (?not) reveal the real intentions of France in Chad, which is inflaming the situation and instigating the civil war by sending its troops to the hell of Chad. In short, this is the truth; other than that is a mockery for the French as well as the world public opinion.

Al-Qadhdhafi Reissues Warning as AWACS Depart

LD112019 Tripoli JANA in English 1439 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, Rabat 11, April 11. JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American Administration has withdrawn today its two AWACS sent on request of the two treacherous regimes in Egypt and Sudan for American protection due to air raid of the Omdurman radio and television stations on 16th March.

The two aircraft returned today to their bases in the United States, however, the leader of the revolution declared in his important speech, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the eviction of British bases from the Libyan Arab territory that the situation would deteriorate if the AWACS did not leave Egypt and Sudan warning that the call for the help of American airplanes and forces in each internal crisis within the Arab region was like playing with fire and uncalculated adventure whereby the adventurists would regret their actions to no avail.

The leader of the revolution warned then that Libya may upset the strategic balances in Europe, the Mediterranean Sea, North Africa and the Middle East if America persisted in its determination to intervene in the Arab conflicts. "We will involve the great powers and offer facilities to great powers against America", added the leader of the revolution.

SFRY President Spiljak Sends Message to Leader

LD111338 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a written message from SFRY President Mika Spiljak, which included Yugoslavia's high regard of the development of relations between the two countries and its insistence on continuing the development of these relations in all fields and attaching great importance to them. The Yugoslav president in his message expressed Yugoslavia's concern at the deterioration of the international sitaution and the widening of crises, especially in the Arab region, where the Zionist enemy practices continuous aggression. He stressed the necessity that the international community take effective measures in this regard and offer support to the Palestinian people. The message also discussed the situation in Africa, the Iraq-Iran war and Arab-Yugoslav cooperation. The message was conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution by the Yugoslav defense secretary during his recent visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Sees Threat Against Syria

LD111402 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Statement issued by People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, no date given]

[Text] The fraternal Syrian Arab Republic faces clear threats and provocations that have assumed dangerous dimensions recently as represented by large Zionist forces mobilizing on the borders in preparation for the Zionist racist entity to implement an aggression against Syria, with the support of the imperialist forces, in order to destroy its steadfastness and to subject it to its schemes of defeat and surrender which are directed against the Arab nation.

The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, condemning this conspiracy, would like to confirm that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah stands by fraternal Syria, according to its national responsibilities in defending the Arab nation, and according to the Constitution of the Federation of Arab Republics, the Charter of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Arab League Charter. It considers any aggression against fraternal Syria as a direct aggression against itself, which it will combat with all its ability.

During these critical circumstances wherein fraternal Syria faces a new round of aggression against the Arab nation, the Arab masses and all Arab countries and progressive forces are asked to shoulder their historic responsibilities by standing alongside Syria, a firm fort on the confrontation line, and combatting the Zionist and imperialist threats and challenges it faces.

MOROCCO

Further Reports on Visit by Brazilian President

Talks Held, Agreements Signed

LD111332 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, Apr 11 (MAP) — Two cooperation agreements, the first in the technical, technological and scientific areas and the other in the educational and cultural domain, were concluded here Tuesday between Morocco and Brazil. The signing ceremony was presided over by King Hassan II of Morocco and visiting Brazilian head of state,General Joao Baptista Figueiredo. It was attended by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed.

The agreement was signed on the Moroccan side by Dr. Abdelouahed Belkziz, minister of foreign affairs, and on the Brazilian side by Mr. Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of state for external relations.

Early in the afternoon, the two heads of state held political talks which lasted about 90 minutes. The talks were attended by some members of the two countries' delegations.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Abdellatif Khatib, Moroccan ambassador to Brazil, told MAP that talks had focused on cooperation between the two countries and ways of strengthening

them in all areas. Brazil, he went on, is stepping up efforts to increase the volume of Moroccan phosphates imports, a necessary base to develop and diversify trade exchanges.

Brazil, he said, thinks that Morocco is interested in the transfer of the Brazilian acquired and developed experience in the area of alcohol exploitation to replace oil and also its experience in relating to tropical farming. For her part, Brazil is interested in the experience carried out by Morocco in the struggle against drought, a problem facing Brazil, he underlined.

Tuesday evening, King Hassan II hosted a dinner-banquet in honor of the Brazilian president. The dinner was attended by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, members of the Moroccan Government and the delegation accompanying Mr. Figueiredo.

In a statement to MAP, the official spokesman for the Brazilian Presidency, Mr. Carlos Atilla, said that "The president is very pleased to see his visit contribute to the strengthening of friendship ties existing between the Moroccan and Brazilian peoples." President Figueiredo, he said, understands perfectly that the two countries, while defending their respective interests, exert themselves in developing their cooperation relations.

He added that the Brazilian officials have had several opportunities to work together with the representatives of the Moroccan Government within the United Nations, the GATT "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and the UNESCO, to the benefit of their common interests.

He underlined that the world economic crisis has set many obstacles to the boosting of trade exchanges between the two countries, but the Brazilian officials accompanying the president are exploring avenues for strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly in the technical area.

Figueiredo Departs

LD112011 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Brazilian President Joao Baptiste Figueiredo left Fes today after an official visit made in response to an invitation from His Majesty King Hassan II.

Joint Communique Issued

LD112251 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Following the official visit by the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, General Joao Baptista Figueiredo, the following joint Moroccan-Brazilian communique was issued:

At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, His Excellency Joao Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, paid an official visit to the Moroccan Kingdom from 9 to 11 April 1984, accompanied by an important delegation.

During this visit, His Majesty King Hassan II held talks with his excellency the president of the Republic of the Federative Republic of Brazil. They dealt with bilateral and regional issues and the international situation, and were held in an atmosphere of great amity and understanding.

His majesty the king and his excellency the president jointly chaired a working session. Taking part on the Moroccan side were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed; his majesty's adviser Ahmed Rida Gdira; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelouahed Belkziz; and his majesty's ambassador to Brazil, Abdellatif Khatib. On the Brazilian side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Radmiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Brazilian Ambassador to Morocco Paulo Enrique de Paranagua; and Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, head of the Special Secretariat for Political and Economic Affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Figueiredo expressed satisfaction with the friendly character of the relations between the Moroccan Kingdom and the Federative Republic of Brazil which are based on the two countries' respect for the principles of peace and international cooperation, noninterference in domestic affairs, solving disputes by peaceful means, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

They reaffirmed the need for all states to fully respect the principles and aims of the UN Charter. After reviewing the international situation the two sides observed that there is an agreement in their viewpoints on most problems which constitute a threat to international peace and security.

Also in their analysis of the international economic situation and the various harmful effects of the continuing crisis which affect states on the road to development, the two sides affirmed the need to speed up the establishment of a new international economic system based on a more just redistribution of international resources and on enabling the developing states to benefit more from modern technology.

To achieve this aim they demand that the efforts of the developing countries should be united in the framework of the cooperation that exists between the states of the South. In all fields, Morocco and Brazil see this cooperation being completed by the establishment of a dialogue between the North and the South on the basis of common interests, justice, equality, and fairness in international relations for the sake of overcoming the serious international economic crisis.

In studying the Middle East situation, the two sides expressed concern over the rising tension in the area. They expressed conviction that the realization of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace cannot be achieved except after the complete withdrawal of the forces of occupation from all the occupied Arab territory, and respect for the firm rights of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The two sides reaffirmed that the Fes plan constitutes a fair basis for solving this issue. The two sides also renewed their support for the efforts made to establish peace and security in Lebanon and to safeguard its independence, sovereignty, and unity.

The two sides also paid special attention to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and expressed their deep concern at the continuation of this situation. They made an urgent appeal to immediately stop the fighting and solve the problem by peaceful means.

His excellency the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil listened with interest to the information presented by His Majesty King Hassan II on the efforts and contacts which took place at international level to reestablish peace and accord in the Middle East in his capacity as chairman of the Arab and Islamic summit conferences and the Jerusalem Committee.

In their review of the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their great concern at the continuation of crises in Africa and reaffirmed that problems in this continent must be settled by Africans themselves.

The two sides expressed their conviction to the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in accordance with Security Council Resolution No 435, and condemned South Africa's policy of racial discrimination. In connection with the situation in northwest Africa, the two sides expressed their conviction that a referendum constitutes a suitable solution to ending tension in this area.

On the level of bilateral relations, the two sides affirmed that the current level of cooperation can be raised so as to better respond to the volume and diversification of the possibilities provided by the economy of the two countries.

The two sides placed on record their satisfaction with the results of their efforts to give bilateral relations the legal means suitable to realize the two sides' joint aims, particularly the agreements on cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technological, trade, and aviation fields.

The two sides paid special attention to the prospects for cooperation in the fields of agriculture and energy, and agreed to exchange experiences in these two fields. The two sides discussed Moroccan interest in Brazilian participation in oil prospecting in Morocco and the Brazilian experiment to exploit shale oil and development renewable sources of energy, and they reached agreement on these matters. They agreed to create a Moroccan-Brazilian chamber of commerce to help further develop their economic and trade relations.

President Joao Figueiredo expressed profound thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II for the special care and the warmth of the welcome accorded him by the government and people of Morocco. He expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to the development of relations between the Moroccan Kingdom and the Federative Republic of Brazil.

His Excellency President Figueiredo invited His Majesty King Hassan II to pay an official visit to Brazil. His majesty accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be arranged by diplomatic channels.

King Hassan To Visit Washington, Discuss Jerusalem

PM111537 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 7 Apr 84 p 1

[Hisham Milhim report: "King Hassan II To Go to Washington To Warn of the Dangers of Moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem"]

[Excerpt] Washington — Arab diplomatic sources in Washington have confirmed to *'UKAZ* that King Hassan II of Morocco is expected to visit Washington in mid-April to discuss the question of the U.S. intention to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Arab Jeruslaem. According to these sources the Moroccan monarch, who is the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, the Arab summit conference, and the ICO, will warn U.S. officials on behalf of the Arabs and Muslims of the seriousness of such a move and the effect it would have on U.S.-Arab and U.S.-Islamic relations.

The same sources add that King Hassan II will hold talks with U.S. President Reagan on all Middle Eastern and African developments as well as bilateral relations and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Arab League Washington representative Clovis Maqsud has told *'UKAZ* that the Moroccan king's visit to Washington may be preceded by a visit by ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti around 12 April with the aim of conveying to U.S. officials the Islamic position on the embassy move issue.

French Minister Dumas' Talks on EEC Reviewed

PM111526 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 6 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[MAP report: "Karim Lamrani Stresses Morocco's Anxieties"]

[Excerpt] Rabat, 6 April — French Minister of European Affairs Roland Dumas left Rabat Thursday morning at the end of a brief visit to Morocco during which he had several meetings with Moroccan leaders.

The French minister, who was seen off at Rabat-Sale airport by Azeddine Guessous, minister of trade, industry, and tourism, and by France's ambassador in Rabat, Robert Vaurs, said at a press conference shortly before his departure that during his visit to Morocco, undertaken at the request of the French president (current chairman of the EEC), he and Moroccan leaders examined relations between the EEC and Morocco.

He added that the consequences of the enlargement of the EEC to include Spain and Portugal were also examined with the Moroccan leaders. "I am leaving very satisfied with these discussions," he said, stressing that they broached agriculture, industry (textiles), finance, and social and human aspects (Moroccan workers in Common Market countries).

On Wednesday evening Prime Minister Karim Lamrani received French Minister of European Affairs Roland Dumas, who was accompanied by French ambassador to Morocco Roger Vaurs and a large delegation at the headquarters of his department.

On that occasion a working session took place between Messrs Mohamed Lamrani and Roland Dumas, which was also attended by Minister Delegate for Economic Affairs Taieb Bencheikh; Finance Minister Abdellatif Jouahri; Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Azedine Guessous; Agriculture and Agricultural Reform Minister Othmane Demnati, Cooperation Minister Abdelouahed Radi of the Prime Minister's Department, and Director of Foreign Trade Hassan Abouyoub. These talks broached Moroccan-French bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them, particularly in the economic and social fields.

The French minister stressed the importance that France attaches to the prime minister's imminent visit to France.

During the discussions various aspects of Morocco's cooperation with the EEC and future prospects for relations between Morocco and the Europe of "the 10" were also examined.

Within this context Mohamed Karim Lamrani stressed Morocco's anxieties concerning the negative repercussions of EEC enlargement on Morocco's exports and economic and social life.

In this connection Roland Dumas reassured the Moroccan side and stressed France's determination to defend our rights and also to study ways of safeguarding our national interests, primarily as a country having historical special relations with Morocco and also as the country currently holding the EEC chairmanship.

We would point out that the French minister of European affairs said at the end of his visit to Rabat that he examined with Moroccan leaders EEC-Moroccan relations and particularly the record of the 1976 association agreement.

With regard to the enlargement of the EEC to include Spain and Portugal "to take place in January 1986," Mr Dumas said at a press conference shortly before leaving for Tunis that it "threatens to pose problems for Morocco and Tunisia."

"We outlined joint stances that the French delegation will put forward in Brussels on Monday."

Having stressed that agriculture, industry (textiles), and the social aspect were examined in detail, the French minister expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the talks, which are to continue in Paris next week during Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani's visit to France.

"I will strive to convey Morocco's anxieties to the European Council of Ministers session to be held in Luxembourg," the French minister said, adding that he had come to Rabat "to hear the Moroccan leaders themselves express their anxieties, which I have heeded, and I will defend these arguments and strive to make them prevail," vis-a-vis the other EEC member countries.

In connection with suggestions by Moroccan leaders who have already had the opportunity to put forward their viewpoint in Brussels, Mr Dumas added that the recent EEC Commission document "that has just entered the debate" is not specific enough about modes of application, though it does contain, he said, some positive aspects, such as, for instance, the maintenance of the volume of trade between the EEC and Morocco.

In answer to a question about Spain's and Portugal's EEC membership, the French minister said that "France was set a number of preconditions for those two countries' Common Market membership." "We are now in the phase of EEC discussions," due to finish "if all goes well on 30 September this year."

"In the specific case of associate countries, such as Morocco, a specific arrangement must be found," he said, "taking account of the record of the 1976 accords and of the resulting practice." "The new phenomenon of the enlargement" of the EEC must also be taken into consideration, the French minister added.

Discussing fishing, he said that "it is one of the most difficult problems, because the Spanish fleet is as large as the whole EEC fishing fleet, so this is a very delicate matter that has not yet been settled because the Commission, which has not yet submitted its proposals, is awaiting clarifications from Spain."

The minister also said that he will not be visiting Algeria because "the accords — which I would call special — that exist between the EEC and a number of countries of the Maghreb affect only Morocco and Tunisia, as they now stand."

Foreign Minister Abdelouahed Belkziz received French Minister of European Affairs Roland Dumas at his Ministry on Thursday morning.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba's Eye Operation Successful

NC120953 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Lyons, France, April 12 (AFP) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 80, underwent an operation for eye cataracts today at the Saint Maurice Clinic here, the Tunisian Consulate-General said.

A spokesman said the operation had gone perfectly, and President Bourguiba was well.

The Consulate-General said that after the 50-minute operation President Bourguiba was delighted to find his sight had considerably improved, and could not stop talking to his family and aides who were present.

He was said before the operation to have only ten per cent vision.

He is expected to leave hospital next Tuesday, but will probably remain in the Lyons area somewhat longer to convalesce.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Announces Death of Prime Minister Sokoine

EA121538 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1500 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] We now bring you a special statement issued this afternoon by his excellency the president of the union government, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere:

[Begin Nyerere recording] Brother citizens, today at 1300, our brother and our youth [kijana], Ndugu Edward Moringe Sokoine, prime minister of the union government, was involved in an accident on his way back to Dar es Salaam from Dodoma. He is dead. [end recording]

That was President Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, announcing the death of Prime Minister Ndugu Edward Moringe Sokoine.

Countrymen, as you have heard, Prime Minister Ndugu Edward Sokoine died today from a vehicle accident while returning to Dar es Salaam from Dodoma after attending a session of parliament. The accident occurred at 1315 today, at a place about 30 kilometers from Morogoro town.

The prime minister passed away after his vehicle was involved in crash with a Toyota Landcruiser traveling from Morogoro to Dodoma. The driver of the vehicle lost control and stopped abruptly after seeing the prime minister's convoy. The driver of the prime minister's vehicle has sustained a broken leg, and a guard is in critical condition.

CAMEROON

Biya Dissolves Republican Guard Command

AB120851 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The first act of the head of state following the sad events recently experienced by our country is the dissolution of the Republican Guard Command. The elements belonging to this command have been placed at the disposal of the commander of the National Gendarmerie. Those who enjoyed monetary and material advantages because of their former job will continue to enjoy them until June this year.

The equipment of the armored squadron and the artillery unit will be handed over to the Headquarters Regiment. The equipment of the infantry squadron, the cavalry squadron and the band squadron will be transferred to the National Gendarmerie Command.

A unit from the Army Headquarters will guard and protect the Palais de l'Unite. The guarding and protection of the other presidential palaces and residences will be ensured by gendarmerie units territorially competent to discharge this duty.

A special decree will be issued specifying the ways and means of implementing this decision.

Death, Destruction in Yaounde Described

AB111345 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Yaounde, 10 Apr (AFP) — Severely hit last weekend by the violent clashes in which finally, after 48 hours, the forces loyal to President Paul Biya were able to crush the Republican Guard mutineers, Yaounde — the Cameroonian capital — is taking on a new lease on life and is counting its dead.

According to sources, the victims, both military and civilian are very numerous. They are believed to include three Frenchmen. On Tuesday afternoon, however, the French Foreign Ministry had no information about any victims within the French community in Yaounde, and no official figure has been given by the Cameroonian authorities. Reports coming from Yaounde state that dead gendarmes are still lying on the site of the confrontation and that a "significant" number of victims have been deposited at the Central Hospital morgue.

The intervention of helicopters and "Fouga Magister" planes against the rebels explains the extent of the damage in some areas, especially at the Army Headquarters, at Yeyap Camp — the National Gendarmerie Headquarters — and at Camp Obili, the Republicn Guard base from which the mutineers came. There are damaged buildings and burned out vehicles everywhere, the AFP correspondent reported. According to this correspondent, helicopters and the air force planes intervened to disable the rebel tanks that were attacking the Presidential Palace where President Paul Biya stayed throughout the events. One tank was destroyed in the Presidential Palace garden and another near an area from which civilians had been evacuated.

Some sporadic shots were heard at midday on Tuesday.

All crossroads are being particularly watched. Heavily armed soldiers stop motorists who are asked to give their identity and allow their car to be searched.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso, Machel Speeches at State Banquet

MB111105 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo has pointed out that President Samora Machel's visit to that country will strengthen the solidarity between the two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Congolese head of state, who was speaking at a state banquet given in honor of his Mozambican counterpart, praised President Samora Machel's role in the cause of liberating Africa. Denis Sassou-Nguesso pointed out that in the talks held with South Africa, Mozambique always reaffirmed its political, diplomatic, and moral support for the ANC of South Africa. The Congolese head of state stressed that the ANC was courageously fighting for the establishment of a just and democratic society in South Africa. President Sassou-Nguesso also underlined the support given by Congo and Mozambique for the struggle carried out by SWAPO for the total liberation of Namibia.

In turn, President Samora Machel began by hailing the role played by the party and people of Congo in the struggle for the national liberation of Mozambique. The Mozambican head of state said that the Nkomati Accord proved the success of our socialist policy of peace. He also said that the Nkomati Accord crowned our military and diplomatic victories, demonstrating the failure and inviability of efforts by militarist forces to destroy our independence and our people's state.

ZAIRE

Joint Communique on Visit by Mozambique's Machel

AB111230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Joint communique issued at the end of the official visit by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, from 7 to 9 April 1984]

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Apr (AZAP) — At the invitation of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic and marshal of Zaire, His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, marshal and president of the Republic of Mozambique and his wife, Mrs Grace Machel, made an official visit to the Republic of Zaire from 7 to 9 April 1984. During their official visit, Marshal Samora Machel and his wife visited centers of political, economic, and sociocultural interest, including the Voice of Zaire broadcasting house, the Academy of Fine

Arts, the historical party village, and the installations of the Presidential Agro-Industrial Estate at Nsele.

Those present at the talks between the two presidents were:
On the Mozambican side:
1. Major General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign affairs;
2. Major General Armoando Alexandre Panguene, secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, member of the People's Assembly, political commissioner of the National Armed Forces and deputy minister of national defense;
3. Antonio Fernandes Correia Sumbana, member of the Central Committee, secretary of state for international cooperation;
4. Amour Zacarias Kupela, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, member of the People's Assembly, and secretary general of the Mozambique Youth Organization;
5. His Excellency Joao Batista Cosme, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, member of the People's Assembly and Mozambique's ambassador to Portugal;
6. Jose Julio Andrade, head of the department of the Frelimo Party's Central Committee's cadres, member of the People's Assembly and permanent under secretary to the chairman of the Frelimo Party;
7. Mussagy Daude Jeichande, ambassador and director of international organizations and conferences;
8. Alberto Cangela de Mendonca, director of national protocol;
9. Muradali Mamadhusen, private secretary to his excellency the president of the republic;
10. Manuel Viola, managing director of the Mozambique National Oil Company;
11. Belmiro Malate, head of the African Affairs Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

On the Zairian side were:
1. Umba di Lutete, member of the Central Committee and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation;
2. Munga Wa Nyassa, member of the Central Committee and administrator delegate of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises;
3. Seti Vale, special adviser to the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic;
4. Nimy Mayidika Ngimbijo, permanent undersecretary to the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic;
5. Lomponda Wa Botende, vice admiral and secretary of state for national defense;
6. Nyiwa Mobutu, secretary of state for foreign affairs;
7. Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation;
8. Tokwaulu Batale, Zaire's ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique;
9. Buketi Bukayi, head of the African and Middle East Affairs Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
10. Mpeye, managing director of the Zaire Petroleum Company;
11. Mungalmibindo, managing director of the National Electricity Company.

During their talks, the two heads of state reviewed issues of common interest and bilateral cooperation and made a general survey of current major international problems.

On bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed happiness about the excellent relations existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zaire. In this connection, they agreed upon the effective implementation of the general agreement on economic, technical, scientific, social and cultural cooperation signed by the two countries on 9 July 1980.

The two heads of state decided to intensify and develop cooperation between their countries, especially in the fields of transportation, energy, trade, forest exploitation, information and culture. In this regard, they agreed that exchanges of missions of experts should begin immediately.

On the international situation, the two presidents agreed to work together to reduce international tensions and the arms race, especially nuclear arms, in order mobilize and to use the world resources for the development of the Third World and the strengthening of international solidarity.

After examining the international economic problems, the two heads of state condemned the negative attitude of certain wealthy powers which hinder the launching of negotiations that can lead to a more humane, just and equitable economic order that can bring about a decent standard of living on our planet. In this connection, they reaffirmed their support for the aims and principles of the charters of the United Nations and OAU.

Touching on the southern African situation, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique informed his brother and friend, the president of the Republic of Zaire, about the development of the situation in that part of the continent. The president of the Republic of Zaire expressed his understanding and considered encouraging the efforts of consultation and negotiations being made with a view to bringing about peace, stability and good-neighborliness in accordance with the principles of international law.

The two presidents agreed that these efforts should aim at ensuring respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region. They reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. To this end, they expessed their support for the immediate implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435.

Furthermore, the two heads of state strongly condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa and expressed the hope to see in that country a multiracial society responding to democratic principles based on majority rule.

Concerning the situation prevailing in Chad, the two presidents reaffirmed their position that national reconciliation, the safeguarding of independence and territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of that country are the basis for a final settlement on the Chadian conflict.

Concerning the Western Sahara problem, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that it solution lies in the implementation of the pertinent resolutions adopted by the OAU. The two presidents also reaffirmed their solemn commitment to the cause of justice, peace, and stability in the world.

Finally, they noted the very cordial and frank atmosphere of mutual understanding that characterized their discussions. The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed his high appreciation and deep gratitude to the Zairian head of state, the Executive Council and the people of Zaire for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded him and his delegation.

The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique issued an official invitation to the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire to visit Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Kinshasa on 9 April 1984.

For the People's Republic of Mozambique,
[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic

For the Republic of Zaire,
[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic.

GHANA

Transportation for Deported Aliens Considered

Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The government is to discuss whether or not to help transport home the Ghanaians among the 6,000 aliens arrested in Nigeria and awaiting deportation. This was disclosed to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation's correspondent in Accra today by a reliable source to the government. The Ghanaians are said to be waiting for transports to return home. The source added that an urgent message has been received by the government on the situation in Nigeria and this will be the subject of consultation.

It is recalled that the government organized the evacuation of about 1,000,000 Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria last year at a cost running into millions of cedis. Part of the cost was in foreign exchange, especially the fuel bill, (?port) charges, and allowances for a few other ships hired by the government to transport the returnees. It is also recalled that officials of the government warned last year that the government would not spend on any evacuation exercise again if Ghanaians remain in Nigeria contrary to the government's advice.

Communique Issued at End of Algerian Visit

AB120815 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Ghana and Algeria have renewed their support for all people fighting for their independence and self-determination. In this regard, the two reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement which they described as a structure and an important instrument for the liberation of people under domination, the settlement of international disputes, and the preservation of world peace.

This declaration is contained in a communique issued in Accra last night after talks between the four-man Algerian delegation in the country and government officials. The two countries expressed their support for the people of Western Sahara in their struggle for self-determination and independence. The communique called for the strict observance of OAU Resolution 104 which demanded direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front. Ghana and Algeria denounced the racist South African Government. They reaffirmed their solidarity with SWAPO, the nationalist organization fighting for the independence of Namibia. They called for the strengthening of the OAU and the promotion of the socioeconomic development of Africa.

On the Middle East problem, the communique recognized the rights of the Palestinians to establish an independent homeland under the leadership of the PLO. It also called for the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab terrirtory, including Jerusalem. On the Lebanese crisis, Ghana and Algeria stressed the need for a peaceful settlement to the civil war based on unity, national reconciliation, and the withdrawal of foreign troops. On the Gulf war, they appealed to Iran and Iraq to settle their dispute and end bloodshed.

Both countries agreed to strengthen political, economic, social and cultural ties between them to facilitate the implementation of agreements between them.

A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Ebo Tawiah, signed for Ghana, while the leader of the Algerian delegation, Mr Abderrazak Bouhara, signed for Algeria.

After a dinner for the Algerian delegation, Mr Ebo Tawiah said the 31 December revolution emerged as a result of the uprising of the working people against internal collaborators of foreign exploiters. He said the PNDC has compeltely discarded the political system based on wealth. Mr Abderrazak Bouhara described Ghana as the citadel of freedom for Algeria. He said his delegation is in the country to strengthen relations between the two countries not only through physical cooperation but through the cooperation of the revolutions in both Ghana and Algeria.

Present were the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, the secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, and Mr Akrasi Sarpong, acting secretary to the National Defense Council.

GUINEA

Conte Makes First Address to Nation

AB112105 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Address by head of state Lansana Conte to the nation in Conakry on 11 April — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens, it has been 1 week now since the Military Committee of National Redress [CMRN] took the nation's destiny into its own hands. Various measures have been taken to ensure a smooth transition from the regime that governed us for 26 years to the one which we proposed to establish and whose fundamental orientations were defined by the various communiques issued. Everyone was surprised by the fact that the CMRN preserved almost the same governmental structure. We are aware that this structure is not the best, considering the lack of definition in departmental and subdepartmental responsibility. In the past, the overlapping of attributions and efforts and the absence of coordination was only redressed in a stopgap manner and at only one level.

Nevertheless, the CMRN felt that continuity in the functioning of institutions should be ensured so that it could better make a diagnosis of the disastrous situation we inherited. This diagnosis will enable us to identify, along with you and in a precise manner, the problems. It will also help us define their size for the structural reforms we intend to carry out in the best way possible for the implementation of the policies and programs of our new republic.

During this first phase, the CMRN will have to tackle the problems and make decisions in regard to their solutions. That is why we are solemnly calling upon each citizen so that each one, wherever he or she may find himself — public or private — makes it a point to perform his assigned duty correctly and conscientiously in harmony, order, and discipline without consideration for his or her race, sex, or religion.

These are the indispensable conditions under which the CMRN can bring the economy of our country to a sound footing. Furthermore, we must work toward the realization of the effective reconciliation of all sons of the country as soon as possible. In order for the participation of each and every person in the task of redress to be a reality, the CMRN intends to respect and have others respect the fundamental freedoms of all those, foreigners or nationals, living or working on soil of our fatherland. They will have freedom of movement without hinderance; the freedom to own property and to expatriate it within the framework of the laws and regulations that we are going to establish. These laws and regulations will seek specifically to encourage the creation and the functioning of joint private enterprises and should avoid in all cases untimely and arbitrary interventions incompatible with our objective of motivating and encouraging private investors. Obviously we shall not close down all the public enterprises and and parastatals. Only those whose objectives and performance are consistent with the needs for the revival of our economy will be preserved. But there will be a system of free and equitable competition between the public, semipublic, and the private sectors. This means that the policy of economic liberalization which the CMRN is establishing will not be subject to any restrictive interpretation: The only criterion that will be used in assessing an enterprise will be its efficiency.

Rural Development: Within the framework of economic activities, the problems of rural development are evidently of primary importance. The CMRN will do everything to encourage the rural sector of the economy to produce an abundance of foodstuffs. This will be made possible by encouraging farmers and adopting the technology appropriate for the realities of the resources of our country.

Education: The problem of training is a fundamental concern of the CMRN. First of all, we will lift the restrictions on the exchange of ideas in the educational policy that the former regime instituted. This exchange of ideas was rendered difficult between ourselves, on the one hand, and the outside world on the other. The new policy that the CMRN proposes does not exclude the teaching of our national languages — far from it. But because of their diversities and their different levels of development, it presently will not be possible to choose one as a language of communication. The CMRN will encourage the study, codification, and promotion of these languages with a view to teaching them at a level which will be determined by competent national institutions.

The content of the teaching of the social sciences, humanities, and fundamental and technical sciences will be redefined in order to give all the children the possibilities and capabilities necessary for their development. Their efficient contribution to the development of the country will be ensured and employment in the public or private sector in Guinea or abroad will be guaranteed for them. The necessary separation between the levels of training in specialized institutions will be ensured so each of these institutions is given its own clearly defined subject matter. These series of measures will in the long run promote a labor policy that will conform to the interests of workers and to the new economic orientations the CMRN proposes to set up.

Youths: Organizing the youths, who are the catalysts of the nation, is more necessary now than ever. The CMRN pins all its hopes on these youths whose education, behavior, and (?presence) must henceforth be a reflection of the ideals of progress which our people have just set for themselves. This is why we are calling on our dynamic youths to lead all the other sectors of the nation on the path that will lead our people to their improvement and freedom.

Women's Affairs: In view of the important role of women — as mothers, educators, housewives, and workers — the CMRN is committed to respect and have others respect all their rights so their participation and real integration are furthered. They must have equal rights with men in the entire process for economic and social development, which the people of Guinea are ambitious to attain.

Public Health: In the field of public health and population, the Government of the Republic of Guinea, under the guidance of the CMRN, envisages taking concrete measures to preserve and improve the quality of life. Foremost, the observance of hygiene rules is the duty of everybody. The implementation of such a program, within the framework of a national and effective solidarity, will benefit the handicapped and the deprived social sectors in particular.

All the measures of redress and institutional reforms of liberalization and decentralization that we are planning are not enough to improve the performance of our economy if they are not followed by solutions to the problems caused by 2 decades of inflationary monetary and budgetary policies. That is one of the major obstacles to the recovery that we aspire to correct. Before the CMRN even finishes diagnosing the situation, you must know that the defunct regime left us with a serious shortage of foreign exchange. This factor will considerably hamper economic revamping. To overcome this situation, we must find a means of generating internal sources of foreign exchange by promoting exports and replacing some imports with our own products. We will also promote external sources for foreign exchange by a resolute policy of encouraging foreign investment. Guinean and foreign traders and businessmen in this field have a major role to play. The CMRN calls for their assistance and their understanding.

The foreign policy of Guinea — we have already affirmed it — is an open door policy to all peoples of the world who are willing to cooperate loyally with us. People should not ask us whether we are on the left or on the right. We are and will remain with those who want to help us correct the 26 year-old state of backwardness, suffering, and alienation. The CMRN and the Government of the Republic of Guinea will continue to work to strengthen the privileged ties binding us with brotherly African states and will contribute to finding happy solutions to the problems dividing the continent, in particular the problems of Western Sahara and

Chad. They reaffirm their total support to the liberation movements in Africa, the Middle East, and in the world. They will work relentlessly to find peaceful solutions to disputes between states and will contribute to the activities of the Islamic Ummah [community] to achieve the reconciliation of all Muslim states within the framework of the Islamic Conference.

The CMRN and its government once again proclaim their commitment to the UN and OAU Charters and to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement to preserve peace and international security. Guineans, the redress we are embarking upon will not be achieved by a miracle. It will be the fruit of long and patient work and will demand from every one of us a sustained effort, a tyranical love of work, a rigorous discipline, along with a scrupulous respect for our values. The CMRN, for its part, will do everthing not to betray the enthusiasm and seriousness with which you welcomed its action and it hopes that this enthusiasm is transformed into (hard work?) on the path of national reconstruction. Long live the republic!

Prime Minister Holds Press Conference 10 Apr

LD111112 Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry 11/04/84 (APS) — The Guinean prime minister made yesterday a press conference in Conakry. He notably answered different questions of journalists of the international press, present in the Guinean capital. As an answer to a question of the ALGERIAN NEWS AGENCY (APS) as to the position of the Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN), before problems of Western Sahara and Chad, Colonel Diarra Traore observed:

"Much ink has been spilt about Western Sahara and Chad. The CMRN inherited a situation, after a regime that everybody has known. It wants then to remain in the wake of the other African countries in the research of all the solutions regarding our continent.

"Our considerations are those of the unanimity or those of the majority of the African countries, Guinea being member of the OAU." Regarding the possible setting up of the multi-(?party system) in Guinea, Colonel Diarra Traore declared that the country has just gone out of the darkness and that the people want first of all to be enlightened.

The Guinean prime minister announced the departure, from today, of a Guinean governmental mission, for all the countries of the world, notably the African ones, to explain the sense of the assumption of power. For the holding of the 20th OAU summit, the Guinean prime minister reaffirmed its government's will to receive African heads of state for the 20th summit: "We are going to work in that sense before all the African states for the holding of this 20th summit in Guinea." As a conclusion, Colonel Diarra Traore indicated that Guinea has been undergoing for several years drought, which has resulted in an important food shortage. It is, within this context, he said, that my country launched an urgent appeal to all the countries of the world, notably the African ones, for an extremely urgent food assistance.

MALI

Iranian Envoy Meets National Assembly Speaker

GF111638 Tehran IRNA in English 1617 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, April 11, IRNA — The Islamic Republic charge d'affaires to Mali, Mr Sadiqi, in a meeting with the speaker of the National Assembly of Mali Tuesday presented to him message of the Iranian Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The message referred to the employment of chemical weapons by Iraq against the Islamic forces in the battlefronts. In this meeting, talks on the mutual ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mali were discussed and views exchanged by the two sides.

NIGERIA

Government To Assist Nationalist Forces

AB120748 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Nigeria has reaffirmed its determination to assist nationalist forces in southern Africa both morally and materially until their freedom is achieved. Receiving a special message from President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, the head of state stressed that the commitments of Nigeria to Africa remained unshaken. General Buhari said that Nigeria appreciated the position of Angola regarding its recent contact with racist South Africa and believed that the aim of the contact was to consolidate Angola's sovereignty. The head of state remarked that the steps taken by the frontline states in southern Africa to enhance their national interest should be supported by other countries on the continent because the frontline states were in the position to know their own problems. He stressed that the main concern of Nigeria was to eliminate apartheid and to achieve independence for Namibia. In the message, President dos Santos briefed Gen Buhari on the general situation in southern Africa and other problems facing Angola.

Political Detainees' Trial To Begin in 2 Weeks

AB111815 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The trial of political detainees in Nigeria will begin in a fortnight. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent says one of the steps being taken to ensure fair trials is the decision by the tribunal members to sit in public. He stated that the meeting of the members with the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, immediately after the swearing-in of the tribunal today was to seek clarification on certain aspects of Decree Number 3. The talks held with the chief of staff behind closed doors were said to be satisfactory. According to our correspondent, the views of the judicial members are to be heavily relied upon even though they are not empowered to take the decisions because the whole exercise is primarily a military one. Any panel that ignored their advice would have its judgment nullified and stressed that the detainees have been assured better trial than a law court.

'Mass Evacuation' of Illegal Aliens Announced

AB111850 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Mass evacuation of illegal aliens from Nigeria to their various countries begins this evening. The illegal aliens were rounded up by security agents in different parts of the country in the last few days. The Nigeria Airways, which is responsible for the evacuation exercise, has made available five aircraft for the operation. The exercise is expected to last 4 days. According to the Nigeria Airways, some of its domestic services are likely to be disturbed by the operation. Normal services will, however, be restored at the weekend.

Government To Strengthen Cooperation With PRC

AB120750 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government is to strengthen its agricultural cooperation with the PRC. This was stated by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, at Dodan Barracks while receiving a message from the chairman of the CCP. Delivering the message, the PRC ambassador to Nigeria, Lei Yang, said that relations between Nigeria and the PRC were satisfactory. He stressed the willingness of the PRC to improve on the relations in the fields of agriculture and trade.

Oil Production Figures for January Given

AB120941 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] A total of 41.8 million barrels of crude oil was produced in the country in January this year. Thirty-four point four million barrels were exported during the month. The performance during the month showed an increase of 3.6 percent in production and5 percent in exports compared to the figures recorded during the preceding month. For the domestic market, a total of 4,829,518 barrels was supplied to the three refineries for processing while a total of 3,468,863 barrels was supplied under the off-shore processing arrangement to augment the domestic refinery capacity. The full stock prices for Nigerian crudes were 23.26 naira a barrel for the high-quality grade and 21.86 naira per barrel for the medium grade. The corresponding official selling prices were 22.47 naira and 20.96 naira for the high and medium group of crudes.

GUARDIAN Calls for Recognition of SDAR

AB111845 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 11 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* emphasizes the need for the OAU to find lasting solutions to its numerous problems. One of these problems, the paper says, is the recognition of the Saharan republic by some African countries. The *GUARDIAN* therefore calls on Nigeria to join those countries that have recognized the Saharan republic to ensure her admission into the OAU.

ANGOLA

Release of UNITA Hostages Delayed 1 Week

LD112033 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The arrival of the Portuguese hostages held by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed for a week, the NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL news agency learned today. The number of Portuguese nationals to be released does not exceed a few dozen, and does not include those captured in the city of Sumbe, formerly Novo Redondo.

The Sumbe hostages have not yet reached UNITA's central bases. Logistic and transport difficulties appear to be at the root of the 7-day postponement, since the hostages are scheduled to leave the Angolan bush in a plane chartered by the International Red Cross, bound for Johannesburg. The Portuguese Consulate in Johannesburg will receive and look after the Portuguese nationals and fly them to Lisbon. So far, it has not been possible to establish the identity of the hostages to be released by UNITA.

MADAGASCAR

Visiting Cuban Official Meets With Ratsiraka

MB111616 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Mr Oscar Oliva Oramas, Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs, is with us, and his visit coincides with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution and the 10th anniversary of Malagasy-Cuban relations. Mr Oramas was received by President Didier Ratsiraka yesterday afternoon.

This meeting allowed the Malagasy head of state to reaffirm the Democratic Republic of Madagascar's support for and solidarity with all liberation movements which are aspiring for their sovereignty, as well as all peoples who are fighting for their dignity and independence. President Didier Ratsiraka singled out by name the ANC, the South African anti-apartheid movement, and the progressive communist regime of Nicaragua [words indistinct] Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Madagascar, which is a member of the nonaligned nations, has never strayed from the line of democracy from 1975 to the present. It has remained faithful to the ideal of condemning racism, imperialism, Zionism, and all other forms of oppression. Deputy Minister Oscar Oliva Oramas spoke about friendship and cooperation between Madagascar and Cuba and underlined the importance of the support of their respective peoples for those who also struggle for their [words indistinct] and their liberty. Mr Oscar Oliva Oramas was received at the (Radin) Airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Bemananjara. They discussed bilateral relations and major international issues, as well as both countries' efforts in support of the aspirations of a just society [words indistinct] through socialism.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Chief of Staff Visits Sofala Province

MB120503 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Lieutenant General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, chief of the FPLM General Staff, has been in Sofala Province on a working visit for the past few days. As part of this visit, Mabote worked with FPLM officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers in Donde District yesterday.

Captured 'Bandit' Tells of Resistance Arms Caches

MB120748 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A 15-year old Mozambican who was kidnapped by the self-styled Mozambique National Resistance last December has described how the bandits were hiding arms caches during the peiod in which Mozambique and South Africa were preparing to sign the Nkomati Accord. (Valente Tinde) told journalists in Maputo today that he was taken by force from his home in Magude, 100 km north of Maputo, and given 3 weeks's military training. He was then given a gun and sent off as part of a military column heading for Manhica District. (Tinde) said the column hid an arms cache on the way and the commander told him that planes would be bringing them equipment when they reached a secure place.

However, The Mozambican Armed Forces struck at the column, killing and wounding many bandits, and the rest fled back toward their base. (Tinde) was captured after he was hit in the leg by a bullet during a second attack by the Army. (Tinde) said the bandits had warned him that he would be imprisoned and killed if he was captured by the Army. He said he had not known about the amnesty announced by President Samora Machel for bandits who surrendered with their weapons.

(Tinde) was one of a group of 13 bandits who were captured or had surrendered to the Mozambican Armed Forces in recent months and who were presented to journalists in Maputo today. Two others, (Augusto Ubise) and (Carlos Sibui), said they had been working illegally on farms in the Transvaal and had been arrested for not having the correct documents. The South African authorities then handed them over to the armed bandits. (Sibui) said he had received military training from the South African whites who wore stripes at a camp in the Komatipoort District of South Africa. He said bandits had crossed from the camp to attack vehicles and houses in Mozambique and had returned boasting of their exploits. (Sibui) said he ran away from the camp, crossed into Mozambique and gave himself up to the Army in February this year.

(Ubise) said the bandits had taken him to a camp on the Mozambican side of the border where he claimed to have stayed for only a week. He said he escaped when the other bandits got drunk. Then he went back to his home in Magude District. He said the relatives handed him over to the authorities in November last year. All the 13 bandits claim to have been recruited against their

will and to have escaped as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the Mozambican Armed Forces have announced that 529 bandits were killed between January and March this year. A military source said the Armed Forces had carried out more than 300 operations, destroying 33 bandit camps and capturing more than 200 bandits. Over 1,000 civilians who had been held captive were also freed in these operations.

20 'Bandits' Surrender in Inhambane Province

MB120515 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] More than 20 armed bandits have given themselves up to the FPLM in Inhambane Province since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. The chief of operations of the Inhambane Provincial Military Command told the media that many of the bandits gave themselves up without weapons because they hid them before surrendering to FPLM. He also said that more than (?13) armed bandit camps were destroyed after the signing of the nonaggression and good neighborliness accord between Mozambique and South Africa.

'Armchair Marxists' Hit for Criticism of Accord

MB120740 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] And now Mozambique is being attacked from the left. At least by those who think they are on the left. The Nkomati Accord with South Africa has stirred the emotions of the armchair Marxists, who don't know one end of a Kalashnikov from the other. We have sold out. We have betrayed the cause of South African freedom. The South African black majority will suffer now, they say, because Mozambique has double-crossed the ANC. Who is peddling this kind of nonsense and why? What can be the objectives, the aims of those who insist that the Nkomati Accord is a defeat for the freedom struggle in Southern Africa, those who say that Mozambique went to Nkomati to surrender? And they are saying it — there is no doubt about that — but why?

The easiest answer would be that such people are enemy agents infiltrated into the ranks of the revolutionary forces, because subjectively what they are doing is discouraging the black majority in South Africa. By constantly presenting the Nkomati Accord as a defeat for the freedom struggle, the so-called leftists are demobilizing the black people of South Africa. There is no doubt that some of these apparent leftists are infiltrated agents. But not all are. Some people, especially some students in southern Africa, genuinely cannot understand why Mozambique has taken this stance. We would say to them: Be careful. If you want to condemn Mozambique, think what you are doing. By attacking Mozambique you are helping the imperialist cause, which is to demoralize the black people of South Africa.

At this moment in history the objective conditions for the freedom struggle in South Africa and Namibia are good. The economy is weaker than it has ever been, and the white community is more divided than it has ever been before on the issue of apartheid. The subjective conditions are also good. The ANC is today the sole undisputed leader of the South African people. Ten years ago, you may remember, many people considered there were two liberation movements in South Africa.

We do not want to address our enemies — the imperialist agents — and ask for their understanding. We address our friends, and these include the misguided masses today. We say to them: Every time you accuse Mozambique of capitulation, you are setting back the freedom struggle of South Africa. You are weakening the resolve of the people of Soweto, of the townships around Cape Town and Durban, the people of the so-called homelands. Is that what you want? We think not. If it is, then you are making common cause with imperialism. Mozambique is the first socialist state in southern Africa. We were able to create that state because we always fought to win. We never thought we might lose. We still don't even consider such a possiblity, either for us or for the people who still live under racist oppression in Africa. Victory is certain.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nkomati Security Commission Meets in Pretoria

MB112000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The joint security commission established in terms of the Accord of Nkomati between South Africa and Mozambique met for the second time in Pretoria today. The South African delegation was led by the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, and the Mozambican delegation by the deputy minister of defense, Colonel Sergio Vieira. The commission discussed the progress which had been made in implementing the agreement since the signing cermony on 16 March. Other matters discussed included border and airspace control measures and arrangements for the operation of the commission's Permanent Secretariat. The commission also agreed that a joint assessment should be made of the requirements for the protection of the Cahora Bassa powerlines. The next meeting of the commission is to be held in Maputo early in May.

Communique on Second Session

MB111755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Final communique" of the second session of the Mozambique-South Africa Joint Security Commission held in Pretoria on 11 April]

[Text] The Mozambican delegation was led by His Excellency Colonel Sergio Vieira, deputy minister of national defense, and the South African delegation by General Johan Coetzee, commissar of the South African police. The commission discussed the progress that has been achieved in the implementation of the accord since its signing on 16 March 1984, and considered future actions aimed at facilitating its implementation, including measures for border and airspace control, as well as rules on the functioning of the commission's Permanent Secretariat. It was agreed that a joint assessment will be made of the need to protect

the Cahora Bassa power lines. The next meeting of the commission will be held in Maputo early in May.

Botha Reacts to Australia's Visa Refusal

MB120512 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he does not regard anything the present Australian Government says about South Africa as relevant. He was commenting in Cape Town on the refusal by the Canberra government to grant visas to two South Africans, the National Party member of Parliament, Mr Kent Durr, and an Indian member of the President's Council, Mr Mahmoud Rajab, to visit Australia. The Australian Government took its decision because, as it put it, it had received no assurances that the two men would not promote apartheid. Mr Durr, also speaking in Cape Town, has said that he regrets that the actions of the Australian Government have frustrated his proposed visit to Australia. He noted in his statement issued in the city that Australians visiting South Africa were not required to give any undertaking.

Findings in 'Salem' Sinking Distributed

MB111622 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A South African investigation into the *Salem* oil tanker affair has been provisionally concluded. South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha has said copies of the findings have been sent to three foreign governments and the attorney general of the Cape Province. Botha was replying to questions about the involvement of national intelligence service personnel on the investigating committee. After the *Salem* sank in 1982, some parties alleged it had gone down with its cargo, while others claimed it had already discharged off Durban harbor.

Defense Study Outlines Soviet Arms Buildup

MB111900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A white paper tabled in the assembly by the minister of defense, General Malan, says the growing interest of the Soviet Union and its surrogates in southern Africa, together with the threat of infiltration, could lead to a conventional attack on South Africa. The white paper described the arms buildup in southern African countries as out of proportion. The threat which it posed to South Africa was being aggravated by the persistent attempts by the ANC to overthrow the internal order with acts of terrorism. The white paper deals with the issues of defense and arms supplies.

Despite the potential threat posed by the Soviet buildup in South Africa's neighboring states, the past 2 years have been characterized by a relatively favorable military situation for the republic, thanks to successful antiterrorist action. The white paper added that the diplomatic activities of recent months had constituted the most promising developments in this connection. Over the past few years, the defense force, by acting firmly and expanding its military capabilities, had been able to create an effective strategy of deterrence. This, said the white paper, had ensured a climate for peaceful negotiations and enough time in which to seek lasting peace and prosperity. Discussion and cooperation remained a better choice than terrorism, hostility, and subversion.

The decisive factors in the successful combating of the short-term military threat against South Africa was still the continued pressure on the ANC and SWAPO, the goodwill and support of the general public, and the preparedness of the country's security forces. The white paper said that the participation of ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] in the arms exhibitions in Athens and Santiago had shown that South Africa's ability to produce sophisticated armaments was now recognized throughout the world. The defense force, however, would have to apply itself over the next 10 years to the continued development, production, and introduction of a new generation of strategic armaments. This would be necessary both to counter the Soviet arms buildup in neighboring states and to preserve the existing balance of power.

Soviet Arms Buildup Discussed

MB111910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Arms Buildup in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The Western world's leftist-dominated media either ignore or play down the Soviet threat in southern Africa. When they do mention the subject, prominence is given to quotes from people who say that southern African is not one of the Kremlin's major foreign policy considerations. If this is so, what reason can there be for the massive Soviet arms buildup in Angola, and the escalation of its naval activities in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic? A report released yesterday by the U.S. Defense Department disclosed that the Soviet Union had agreed to provide Angola with almost 900 million rand worth of military aid last year. Equipment provided for its Cuban surrogate force included modern MiG-23 fighter aircraft, tanks, surface-to-air missiles, and rocket launchers.

The report states that the Kremlin's use of Cuban proxies permits the promotion of anti-Western causes and the extension of communist influence while minimizing Moscow's risk. In this way it seems that the Soviet Union is not particularly interested or involved in the affairs of southern Africa. But this is to deny the fact that from the strategic minerals point of view, the subcontinent is one of the most important regions in the world, and the Kremlin has stated plainly that control of these minerals is one of its main objectives.

It should not be forgotten that the Soviet Union has never deviated from its stated objective of world domination. To achieve this, it will have to gain control of mineral-rich southern Africa, and its strategy in gaining this control is to aggravate tensions and hamper the search for peaceful solutions. This is underlined by the Kremlin's deafening silence on the current peace initiatives and rapprochement between governments in

southern Africa. It is the last thing Moscow wishes to see. In turn, therefore, the first priority for the survival of the subcontinent is the removal of Cuban forces from Angola. While the large and heavily-armed Cuban contingent remains there, there is no hope of peaceful solutions to the country's internal problems, or for free and fair elections bringing independence to neighboring southwest Africa. And the longer the Soviet Union's proxies remain in the region, the greater the danger of Moscow realizing its wider ambitions.

Briefs

Rinderpest Threat to Region A South African veterinary researcher says the dreaded cattle disease, rinderpest, is spreading in many parts of Africa and could pose a threat in South Africa and other states in the subcontinent. The director of the Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort near Pretoria, Dr (Rudolf de Gulke), says the institute has begun producing vaccines on a large scale to stop the spread of rinderpest. Dr (de Gulke) says one million doses of vaccine are now available for use in South Africa and abroad. He says rinderpest is now widespread in at least 17 African countries because of inefficient control by veterinary services. Dr (de Gulke) says Tanzania is badly affected by the disease and Mozambique is threatened. Rinderpest could also spread to South Africa and Zimbabwe. However, Dr (de Gulke) emphasizes that modern vaccines are safe and very effective and therefore it should not be difficult to protect livestock in South Africa, but game is very succeptible to rinderpest, and it could therefore spread to the Kruger National Park in the eastern Transvaal. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 84 MB]

Radioactive Cancer Treatment — The Nuclear Development Corporation, NUCOR, has announced in Pretoria that an American ban on the export of a radioactive preparation used in the treatment of glandular cancer has led to its being produced in South Africa. UNCOR said that negotiations for importing the radiopharmaceutical substance MIBG from the United States broke down in 1982. Mr (A.J. van Wyk) and Dr (P.J. Fourie) of NUCOR began work on the local development of MIBG and, with the help of Professor (J. Oppermeyer) and Dr (D. Oliver) of Potchefstroom University, succeeded in producing therapeutic amounts of the substance. Patients had already been treated with the South African MIBG, which is carried through the bloodstream and irradiates malignant growths internally. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 11 Apr 84 MB]

SWAZILAND

Police Capture 4 Armed ANC Members in Mbabane

MB111400 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Mbabane, April 11, SAPA —The Royal Swazi Police mobile unit and plainclothes police this afternoon arrested four members of the ANC in Mbabane's plush suburb of Veni. The men, believed to be part of a group of 15 ANC men who escaped from Simunye police station on Sunday evening, were redetained after an exchange of fire with the police. One of the men was armed with a Russian AK-47 and another with a Kalashnikov automatic pistol. The police, who later took the four men away, said they were hot on the heels of the others who are believed to be hiding in a nearby forest. Although the Swaziland Government has not yet issued a formal statement to clarify its position with regard to the future of ANC members in the country, Mr Emmanuel Owusu, a representative of the UN high commissioner for refugees in Swaziland, said yesterday that all ANC personnel had been ordered to leave the country immediately.

Although Mr Owusu could not say when the ANC members and their families were due to leave the country, ANC sources who confirmed the report said they would leave as soon as alternative refuge had been found for them. Up until late this afternoon, however, no takers had been found.

7 ANC Members Captured

MB111725 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Today a spectacular drama developed when ANC members shot at members of the Royal Swaziland Police in Thembelihle Township in Mbabane as the police were trying to arrest the ANC fugitives. Nobody was hurt in the shootout. Our reporter who went to investigate this matter was informed that police had discovered an ANC hideout in one of the houses in the township. The ownership of the house has not been established yet, but it is reported that a young female occupant of this residence was a lover of one of the ANC members. At present seven ANC members have been arrested following the shooting. These seven gave themselves up to the police. One member is at large and believed to be hiding in the marshland in the vicinity. He is armed with an AK-47. He was seen entering a house, but the police did not shoot as the children in the house emerged to watch the drama. The police exercised caution and decided not to endanger the lives of the residents.

This drama reportedly started last night, when the police arrested one member of the ANC at the Studio 701 nightclub. Without hesitation he opened fire on the police. After he was arrested, the police this morning demanded that he show them his current quarters. He proceeded to Thembelihle Township and pointed out the dwelling, where more ANC members were discovered. They were uncooperative, so more police reinforcements were called in. At that point the ANC members headed for the bush in order to escape the armed police.

The police in the vicinity had a narrow escape, as these fugitives let loose a hail of bullets, spraying every bush in sight. A large variety of weapons were discovered in the house. They included 15 hand grenades, and a still undetermined number of AK-47's, revolvers, and ammunition. One of the detained members who gave himself up said that they had been in Swaziland for only 2 days after leaving Mozambique. The names of the detainees were not available as this news bulletin was being compiled.

CPA Representative Mulimba Arrives for Visit

MB120520 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The southern African regional representative to the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association [CPA], Mr L. Mulimba, who is Zambia's minister of state for decentralization, arrived in the country today for a state visit. A few hours after his arrival in the Kingdom, Mr Mulimba held discussions with the Swaziland branch of the CPA at Parliament House. During his stay in the country, the representative of the Commonwealth will tomorrow tour Ngwenya, Mhlambanyatsi, and Bhunya industries. He leaves the country on Friday, after 2 days in Swaziland. Mr Mulimba was met on arrival at Matsapha Airport by, among others, the minister without portfolio, Mr Mnisi; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Dlamini; and some members of Parliament in the Kingdom.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns RSA on False Sense of Security

MB111046 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Apr 84 p 3

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] The belief that the challenge of the African National Congress can be countered totally through security accords with neighbouring countries provides a "false sense of security," according to Dr Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia. Dr Kaunda, who helped facilitate the Lusaka agreement in February between South Africa and Angola, issued the warning in an in-depth interview with Mr Hugh Murray, publisher and editor of *LEADERSHIP SA*. "There is no doubt at all that ANC supporters have come out of South Africa to our respective countries, including Zambia, have trained, and have gone back to South Africa to continue the struggle against apartheid," Dr Kaunda said. "But it would be a false base of comfort for the people of South Africa, and espcially those in authority, to believe that external developments are going to stop the black people of South Africa from continuing with their struggle for a better society..." There would be a false sense of security.

Dr Kaunda added: "I emphasise the point that in this euphoria South Africa should not forget that she is dealing with effect rather than the cause of the problem." Defining his attitude to the ANC leadership, Dr Kaunda recalled that he had stayed with Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, for several weeks and had "literally lived with" Mr Oliver Tambo, the exiled ANC leader, for years. "I can speak with some form of authority as to what type of people we are dealing with. Believe you me, these are decent and ordinary human beings." He affirmed that he tried to persuade the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to release Mr Mandela during their discussions on the SA-Botswana border two years ago. "To me, it is a pity that Nelson Mandela and P.W. Botha have not met. It is all very well for Kaunda and Botha to meet, Machel and Botha to meet, Dos Santos and Botha to meet, or Mugabe and Botha to meet. But this alone will not lead to the solution of the problems of South Africa," Dr Kaunda said.

On the ANC's campaign of sabotage and assassination, he said: "Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo have been forced by the situation to resort to the training of guerrillas in the Soviet Union or in China — wherever the training is available." He added: "If the non-violence struggle of Chief Albert Luthuli (the former president of the ANC) had been allowed to continue, these followers of the ANC and Chief Luthuli would not have resorted to violence." Of Mr Botha and his colleagues, he said: "I don't doubt the honesty of these people but they have not understood the problem that faces them." He remarked earlier: "I am trying to say that no matter how strong the military or state machinery establishment is in any given country, if it does not have the support of the majority of the people it can only survive for a time."

Satellite Link With U.S. Aid Official Fails

MB111022 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Zambia yesterday afternoon failed to participate in the interview with the administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, Peter McPherson, in Washington, DC, through four satellites which the United States Informtion Service used to link up five African countries,namely, Zambia, Kenya, Zaire, Nigeria, and Senegal, with journalists in London and Paris who specialize in African affairs. Kenya, Nigeria, and London, which were with Zambia on the English program, participated. The linkup, which was done at the mass media's complex, Zambia Broadcasting Service [ZBS] television studios, received Washington, DC, clear, but failed to tell Washington that Lusaka was ready to participate. It was not immediately known whether the failure to inform Washington that Lusaka was ready lay with the posts and telecommunications corporation's engineers or ZBS television engineers. Several guests, who included American Embassy officials and Zambia media chiefs, left the studios disappointed.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU's Nkomo Welcomes Relaxation of Curfew

MB111129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Bulawayo, April 11, SAPA — The leader of ZAPU, Mr Joshua Nkomo, today welcomed the relaxation of curfew restrictions in Matabeleland South and expressed the hope that the relaxation will be implemented as announced. "I believe that if the relaxations are implemented to the letter, it will go a long way to alleviate the very serious suffering people have been going through," Mr Nkomo said in an interview with the semi-official news agency, ZIANA. "One hoped for the total lifting of the curfew to give people the necessary freedom to recover from the after-effects of the curfew," the ZAPU leader said. Mr Nkomo was commenting on the announcement made in Harare on Monday by the minister of state (security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, that restrictions were being relaxed to allow stores to stay open and buses and other transport to operate in the curfew areas. The curfew will now operate only between 6 pm and 6 am.

In his comment Mr Nkomo said, "I have a serious fear that because people were without food for almost 2 months some of them might gobble themselves to death by overeating." There was need for medical personnel, including the Red Cross, to advise people on how they can best take their food in a way that would not harm them, he said. Recovery from the effects of the original restrictions would be very difficult but this could be speeded up if workers in towns helped their communal relatives with money to buy food and other necessities, the ZAPU president said. "Recovery will be difficult but one promising thing is that transport will now be allowed to take more food to Matabeleland South as local shops cannot cope by themselves," said Mr Nkomo. He declined to comment on other aspects of the curfew saying that the food question was the most immediate and important issue facing the area. Meanwhile, many buses which had suspended their services left here yesterday and early this morning for various destinations in the province. Operators said they would have no problem reaching their destinations before 6 pm, which is the deadline for traveling in curfew-affected areas.

Newsmen Still Forbidden

MB120717 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] A government spokesman says journalists are forbidden entry into the curfew areas of Matabeleland, and those who entered the area after the curfew was relaxed will be turned back. Clarifying a misunderstanding which had arisen following a statement by the acting minister of home affairs, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, the spokesman said curfew restrictions in Matabeleland South have been relaxed, not lifted. He said nowhere in the statement did the minister say the curfew had been lifted, and all journalists who entered the curfew area will be turned back. The spokesman said security forces will take the necessary steps to enforce the law. Arrangements are being made to allow journalists to visit the area and newsmen will be informed when the details have been finalized.